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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 89 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1934 FOURTEEN PAGES

LEO TROTSKY TRACED AT FRENCH VILLAGE

ELIMINATING WAGE DISPUTES

Ahmedabad Owners And Labour Leaders Put Their Heads Together

MOVE TO EVOLVE SCHEME ON PROFIT-SHARING BASIS

AHMEDABAD, April 15.

Their representatives having returned from Patna after discusisng with Gandhiji the question of the proposed wage-cut, the Millowners' Association and the Labour Associations are busy evolving a scheme on a profit-sharing basis, whereby all wage disputes may be eliminated in future.

A joint conference of Millowners and Labour Associations will shortly be held for discussion of this scheme which will be submitted later to Gandhiji for consideration.—A.P.

MALAVIYAJI LEAVES FOR HARDWAR

To Preside Over Sanatan Dharma Conference At Pindi On 22nd

NEW DELHI, April 15.

Pandit Malaviyaji is leaving tonight for Hardwar where he will spend three days.

He returns to Delhi on the 19th instant, and leaves for Lahore on the 20th. He reaches Rawalpindi on the 22nd instant, and stays there three days, to preside over the Sanatan Dharma Conference.

He is due at Benares on the 28th instant, and at Ranch on May 1.—United Press.

SUSPENSION OF C. D. WELCOMED

Discussions By Lahore Congressmen

LAHORE, April 15.

Local Congressmen met this evening 'in camera' to discuss recent developments in Congress politics. It is understood that the majority of the participants favoured the decision regarding suspending civil disobedience, and also welcomed the Council entry programme.

The future work was also discussed but the meeting, it is understood, adjourned without arriving at any deicisions.—A.P.

MR. BECHAR ON FUTURE OF CONGRESS

KARACHI, April 15.

Sjt. Naraindas Anandji Bechar, ex-M.L.C., and a labour leader in a statement to the Press says:—

"Gandhiji's statement withdrawing individual civil disobedience movement has come not a day too soon; but if the alternative is to capture the legislatures alone, it will certainly not appeal to the elements actively devoted to the cause of India's freedom.

"The future of the Congress depends upon the answer to this imperative need of re-organisation and re-orientation.—United Press.

Living In Secrecy Fearing White Russians' Vengeance

Police's Surprising Discovery After Nocturnal Raid

Mystery Of "Gang Of Spies, Forgers & Crooks" Ravelled

(Special Cable)

PARIS, April 15.

Inhabitants of the village Parbizon, Seine-et-Marne, were terrorised for months past by a mysterious household living in an expensive villa. They were dubbed as spies, forgers, international crooks, who were moving about in stealth and secrecy, and the inhabitants were afraid to pass the house.

The police stopped a motor cyclist at night-time, without lights, but the rider refused to disclose his identity.

RAID ON HOUSE & AFTER

The Surete Generale surrounded the house, and the chief magistrate arrived. The police drew revolvers, entered the house, and found two German and two Polish servants and a bearded stranger sitting at desk, with a revolver on either side.

He was found to be Leo Trotsky, living in secrecy, because he feared vengeance at the hands of White Russians. He had a passport authorising him to live in Seine-et-Marne, but the world believed he was living in Corsica.

(Seine-et-Marne is a Department of North France).

BOMB FINDS IN CAIRO

Several Arrests Made

POLICEMAN CUSTODIED AS SUSPECT

(Special Cable)

CAIRO, April 15.

Several arrests were made following the discovery of two large bombs in a cellar house. The arrested persons include a policeman whose zeal to led to finding of explosives. He is reported to have overheard the conversation in a cafe between two natives, but suspicions of the authorities were aroused by the policeman's very precise knowledge as to the whereabouts of the bombs.

ARRESTED UNDER BENGAL C.L.A. ACT

Mrs. Labanya Prova Das Gupta

DINAJPUR, April 15.

Mrs. Labanya Prova Das Gupta, widowed daughter-in-law of Mr. Jamini Das Gupta, retired District Magistrate, has been arrested under Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

She came here about a fortnight ago from Gauhati where she sat for the last Matriculation Examination for treatment of suspected gastric ulcer.—United Press.

PROPOSED AMALGAMATION

Counterblast To Swaraj Party's Revival

A NEW DELHI DISCLAIMER

NEW DELHI, April 15.

The Associated Press is authoritatively informed that the statement published in the press on the authority of the lobby correspondent of a news agency (not the Associated Press) that the attempt to secure the amalgamation of the Nationalist and the Democratic parties in the Legislative Assembly is nothing but a reaction to the revival of the Swaraj Party, is entirely incorrect.

The proposal was made purely with a view to increasing the strength of the existing popular party in the Assembly entirely independently of the proposals to revive the Swaraj Party. Equally incorrect is the report that it was intended to form a coalition group under Pandit Malaviya's direction ti fight only on the Communal Award issue.

The question on what issues the Assembly election, if held at all, will be contested by Swarajists, is not yet decided but is to be considered at a meeting at Ranchi which it is understood Pandit Malaviya is likely to attend.—A.P.

ENGLAND BEAT FRANCE

Rugby League Result

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, April 15.

In the Rugby League, England beat France by 32 points to 29.

At half-time England led by 15 points to 3.

RUBBER RESTRICTION

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

HAGUE, April 15.

The newspaper "Massbode" learns from a very reliable source that the British Government yesterday received from the Dutch Government documents regarding rubber restriction.

OBEIDULLAH IN PRECARIOUS CONDITION

SIALKOT, April 15.

Mohd. Khan interviewed Khan Obeidhullah Khan in jail.

After Obeidullah Khan was taken out of his cell, he opened his eyes. Obeidullah Khan was, however, unable to recognise anyone.

NO SATISFACTORY REPLY.

Hakim Abdul Aziz and others inquired of the Superintendent and the Jailor about Obeidullah's giving up the hunger-strike, but no satisfactory reply has been received.

INCORRECT REPORT.

It is now learnt that the report of Obeidulla's giving up of the hunger-strike is totally incorrect.

PRECARIOUS CONDITION.

Those who saw him aver that his condition is precarious and that he is almost at the door of death. It is feared that even if he is released, he will not survive.

His brother is hurrying to Sialkot to-day.—United Press.

OBEIDULLAH KHAN

Is He Continuing Strike?

LAHORE, April 15.

Obeidullah Khan, it will be remembered began his hunger-strike evidently as a protest against his transfer in January of this year, on medical grounds, from Sialkot to Multan jail. He has since been retransferred to Sialkot jail, but he is stated to be continuing his strike.—A.P.

OTTAWA COMMITTEE

Nominees Of Different Parties

NEW DELHI, April 15.

The Associated Press understands that in pursuance of the official motion adopted yesterday, in the Assembly, for the appointment of a Committee of the House to review the results of the Ottawa Agreement, different parties have provisionally decided on their nominees.

It is learnt that Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr. Raju will represent the Independent Party, and Messrs. Gayaprasad Singh and Thampan have been provisionally nominated as representatives of the Democratic party, but it is likely that Mr. K. C. Neogy, the leader of the party, will sit on the committee, in which case one of the two members already nominated will retire.

The Centre party will probably be represented by Messrs. Anklesaria and Gupteswar Prasad Singh, and the European group will be represented by Mr. James.

The other nominees have not yet been decided.

The Council of State will appoint a similar Committee but consisting of nine members (five non-official and four nominated by the Governor-General) next week. Both the Committees will meet in Simla as soon as the autumn session begins about 23rd July.—A. P.

Beware Of Lures And False Scares

Labour Leaders' Call To Workers To Be United And Strong

"The textile workers of Bombay will go on a General Strike on April 23, at 12 noon.

One and half lakh workers and 80,000 unemployed of the city will join in making the strike a success.

No smoke will issue forth from the chimneys of even one of the 84 mills of the city till the workers' demands are acceded to by the millowners.

Even if all the Labour leaders are arrested, meetings and processions are banned by the Government, the workers themselves will come forward and lead the movement to a success."

The above declarations were made by Labour leaders at the meeting of tde textile workers of the city held at Hind Mata Maidan on Sunday evening.

Smaller meetings were held at seven other Labour centres, where the Labour leaders exhorted the workers to join the general strike to better their conditions.

UNITED FIGHT THIS TIME.

At the Hind Mata Maidan, Mr. M. Shaheed, who presided, said that though several strikes had been brcken by the millowners, the General Strike that would begin on April 23, could never be broken because the workers had decided on giving the millowners a united fight. The workers had decided that none of them would enter the mills till their demands were acceded to by the millowners.

BE READY FOR ORDEAL.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, who spoke next, said that only eight days remained for the declaration of the general strike and asked the workers to get prepared for the ordeal. He warned the workers to be careful about some persons, who in the garb of Labour workers, were demanding the postponement of general strike.

TRICKS OF CAPITALISTS.

Mr. Randive speaking next said that the workers would show to the Capitalists that they had suffered enough for the last five years bearing patiently the wage-cats and humiliating treatment and that they were not prepared to do it any longer. He also warned the workers not to fall a prey to the attempts of some of the millowners or their henchmen, one of whom had offered to give Rs. 5 to each worker who did not join the strike on the first day. He appeal to the workers to stand united and not to give up the fight till success was theirs.

KEEP AWAY FROM SCARES.

Mr. Abdul Majeed appealed to the workers to be united and strong. He wanted that none of the workers should join the blacklegs. The speaker said that one of the weapons that would be used by the strike breakers would be to start a communal wrangle. He warned the workers to be careful of such rumours and not believe in such scares.

Miss Maniben Kara, Mr. Sardesai and Mr. Jogleker also spoke.

GANDHIJI'S CROWDED DAY AT GAUHATI

Opens Sevashram, Visits Leper Asylum, Receives Addresses & Grants Interviews To Harijan Leaders

GAUHATI, April 15.

Mahatma Gandhi, who left Tezpur by steamer reached Gauhati last morning and was received at the ghat by a crowd numbering about 6,000 including many ladies.

Mahatmaji's crowded programme included the opening of the Assam Sevashram, a visit to the Leper Asylum and Harijan quarters, receiving addresses from Gauhati Local Board, Gauhati Municipality, from the Namasudras and Depressed Classes Association, collection of purses and granting of interviews to representatives of Namasudras, Banias and other backward classes.

Addressing a large gathering, Mahatma Gandhi urged people to remove last vestiges of untouchability that still lingered and said: "Man cannot be untouchable by birth but it is "opium" which is the real untouchable in Assam.—United Press.

HIS SOUTH BIHAR TOUR PROGRAMME

PATNA, April 14.

Mahatma Gandhi after his return from Assam will undertake Harijan tour in South Bihar and Chotanagpur from the visits to Arrah, Bihar and Deoghar. From Deoghar he will proceed to Gaya by train on March 26. On the following day he will address a public meeting there in the morning and then proceed to Hazaribagh by car via Chatra. Leaving Hazaribagh on the following morning, he will proceed to Jharia.

FOR RANCHI

From Jharia he goes by car straight to Purulia, where he will address a public meeting in the forenoon of April 29 and after mid-day meal and rest go to Ranchi, where he will observe his silence day on April 30.

Next day he will undertake Harijan work and the following day he will devote to earthquake relief work.

On May 2, Mahatmaji will perform the opening ceremony of the Industrial school building, after which he will address a public meeting.

After a rest for the night he leaves Ranchi for Tatanagar next morning by car via Chakradharpur arriving there at noon. In the evening he devotes about three hours to public functions there and then goes to Jharsuguda by the Bombay mail at night. This closes Mahatmaji's Harijan tour in South Bihar and Chotanagpur.—United Press.

BIHAR RELIEF WORK

Difficulties Overcome By Dint Of Enterprise

COMMUNICATION AND WATER SUPPLY PROBLEMS TACKLED

PATNA, April 14.

A review of the relief work so far accomplished in Bihar shows that many problems which immediately after the disaster looked formidable have, on closer examination, turned out to be comparatively easy.

For instance, the removal of the sand covering large areas seemed overwhelmingly difficult; but under the leadership of the Agricultural Department it has been demonstrated that the peasants themselves, with a little enterprise can free their lands from the sand deposits.

SURPLUS CANE.

Similarly, damage to sugar factories appeared to make it impossible to dispose of surplus cane. It was feared that most of this cane would be wasted, and that cane prices would drop to a very low level. Thanks, however, to the operation of the Cane Marketing Board, cane continues to fetch a good price, and large quantities are finding their way to outside factories, to which they are being transported at special concession rates As a result of the supply of bullock mills to cultivators free of all charge, much of the surplus cane is also being converted into gur, which fortunately for the growers is now selling at favourable prices. While it may not be possible to dispose of the entire amount of surplus cane, the bulk of it should certainly bring a fair return to the cane grower.

At the outset, the problem of communication seemed one of special difficulty, as roads and bridges had been very badly damaged, but with the offer of 2 lakhs from the Viceroy's Fund communications have been nearly restored throughout the districts. The work of repairs and rebuilding is in full progress.

There is an apprehension of flood owing to change in river courses, alteration of contour and changes in levels. Precautionary measures are being taken to face possible floods, and their effect on communication Two hundred and fifty boats are being made ready and other forms of help are also in process of mobilisation. Provisions, for shelter, food, covering and fodder are also being made.

WATER SUPPLY PROBLEM.

The problem of water supply in the districts was a very acute one in the beginning owing to the silting up of wells. It received the immediate attention of Local Bodies, which sunk 131 tube wells, decilted 338 and disinfected 8,553. The problem of general health was taken in hand energetically.

The temporary colonisation is advancing steadily. Five hundred units of huts have been offered by philanthropists and their committees, and 1,900 are being constructed by Government on a plot of land specially acquired for the purpose. Building materials are also being supplied free to poor people, at concession rates to those who cannot afford to pay the full price and at cost price to others. Rs. 80,000 has been allotted for these purposes from the Viceroy's Fund.—A.P.

"Jolly" Garner Commits Suicide

(Special Cable)

EL PASO (Texas), April 15.

A verdict of suicide was returned at the inquest held on "Jolly" Garner, a 48-year old brother of the Vice-President of the United States who was found lying at home shot through the mouth, clutching an automatic. No motive of the suicide is ascertained

COMPLAINT AND REMEDY COMPETITION

Remember the last date for sending in Entries for this Competition is Wednesday, (18th April, 1934).

SEND YOUR ENTRIES TO-DAY

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

4. HELP WANTED.

Free Maternity Hospital in Bombay Suburb.—Specialist desires to start Free Maternity Hospital in Bombay Suburb. The Hospital will be named after anyone who gives a good sum down for Hospital equipment and a reasonable sum every month for certain period for constant expenses. Rare chance for a permanent name at small sum. First best offer will be accepted. Apply sharp Box No. 2252, "Bombay Chronicle".

8. MATRIMONIAL.

2 kind-hearted Ceylonese brothers, who discard dowry and caste wishing to correspond with 2 ladies to spend pacific lives in India after quiet weddings. Ladies who love knitting or a lucrative business with several hundred Rupees preferred, please Write with particulars within 2 weeks, Box No. 2255, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted. Superintendent for a daily Newspaper Printing Press, those who have experience of Lino, News and Printing Departments only need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 202, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

Santa Cruz—Three minutes from Station, Beasant Street, Ankiesaria's Blocks, 4-rooms Rs. 35 and 3 rooms Rs. 30. Inquire within. (2242)

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Be Let.—Commodious big flat containing 4 bedrooms with bath attached, drawing and dining room, kitchen, servant's quarter in Khattau Bhuvan, Wodehouse Road, Colaba. Apply T. G. Khattau, Kermani Building, Hornby Road, Telephone No. 21534. 2262

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

For Sale—Two Sunbeam Cars lately used by H.E. Sir Frederick Sykes; 1928 models—(a) Six Cylinder seven seater Landaulette 25 H.P., (b) Six Cylinder seven seater Landaulette 20 H.P. Apply to the Executive Engineer, Presidency, P.W.D., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 8234.

58. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Don't Worry!! — Send annas fourteen and have Examination Result at your door or at any part of India on very day. Lakhani's General Book Depot, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay. (2248).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Cheap Loans for Household Purposes. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. 2264

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale at Mount Abu.—Well furnished double storeyed house in commanding situation adjacent to Club, Hotel, etc. 2 reception rooms, 2 ante rooms, 5 bed rooms with bath rooms attached, 1 large Office room, spacious verandahs, stables for 14 horses, cow shed for 10 cows, English and Indian kitchens, 23 servants' quarters, 4 Sirdars' quarters with bath rooms attached, cement Tennis Court, Garage for 3 cars with quarters for chauffeurs. The house is surrounded by a large garden with well. Open to inspection by approved applicants. Apply to the Home Minister in His Highness' Government, Alwar. (8216)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Know ye all whom it may concern that two Share Certificates Nos. 1223 and 1224 of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bombay, of the value of Rs. 250|- each and standing in the name of Chanmallapa Chanbarapa Tenginkai, Dharwar, are mislaid and lost. The fresh Certificates will be issued by the said Company by the name of the undersigned heirs of Chanmallapa. The above said lost Share Certificates should therefore be treated as cancelled and invalid.

SHIVAPA RUDRAPA TENGINKAI.
RUDRABA CHANBARAPA TENGINKAI.
NAGAVA CHANBARAPA TENGINKAI.

Dharwar. 2263

Public Notices

SUKKUR MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS FROM Lady Graduates for the post of Assistant Mistresses in the scale of Rs. 75-5-100 efficiency bar 10-150 (Subject to the sanction of the Commissioner in Sind) for Parmeshwari P. Chandwani, Municipal Girls' High School, Sukkur, will be received by the undersigned up to 20th April, 1934. Graduates in Science or Mathematics and with previous experience will be preferred. Applicants selected will be on probation for a period of one year. After confirmation, they will be entitled to the benefits of the Provident Fund Rules of the Municipality.

L. S. AHUJA,
B.Sc. (Edin.), A.M.I. Struct. E.,
Chief Officer & Secretary,
School Board, Sukkur Municipality
8238

Legal Notices

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of all costs, charges and expenses of Messrs. Khandvala and Chhotalal, incurred on behalf of Heera Paramanand the mortgagor and Nabheram Naranji the mortgagee in respect of property at Pathan Street and all other costs, charges and expenses payable by the said Heera Paramanand and Narbheram Naranji.

Messrs: KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL, Attorneys of this Honourable Court, carrying on business at 35 Meadows Street, within the Fort of Bombay ....Applicants

and

(1) HEERA PARAMANAND and (2) NARBHERAM NARANJI both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at 4th Kumbharwada and Kalbadevi Road respectively, outside the Fort of Bombay Respondents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Adjourned Sale to sell by Public Auction, with the consent of the Official Assignee, the right, title and interest of the 1st Respondent, now and Insolvent, in the lands and premises situate at Pathan Street, outside the Fort, which was advertised in the "Bombay Chronicle" on 18th January, 10th and 23rd March, 1934 and in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" on 29th January, 14th February, 12th and 26th March, 1934, will be proceeded with on the premises on 18th April, 1934, at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 11th March, 1934.
8235

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain debts belonging to DAWOOD TAJMOHAMED, late of Bombay Momin Mohamedan, Inhabitant, Victoria Owner, till lately resided at Play-House, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai HOORIBAI, widow of Dawood Tajmohamed Selia, of Bombay Momin Mohamedan Inhabitant residing at Karim Mansions, Ripon Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this tenth day of April in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-four and in the twenty-fourth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,

The 10th day of April, 1934.
Messrs. MEHTA LALJEE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
8236

Public Notices

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI . BARSI COTTON PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 24th April, 1934, at the registered Office of the Company, No. 74-76 Bora Bazar Street, Fort, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company, made upto 30th June, 1933.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Director in place of the Director, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th April, 1934, to 1st May, 1934, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
HEERJI OOMERSEY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 9th April, 1934.
8237

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

AUCTIONEERS,
123, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SALE by the undersigned of valuable immovable property at Mount Road, Mazagon, on MONDAY, the 23rd April, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises, under instructions from Mr. Khimji Tokersey, the Receiver appointed in Bombay High Court Suit No. 1421 of 1928 (Raghunath D. Mahatre vs. Balkrishna G. Mahatre & Others) in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 24th day of January, 1934, made in the said suit.

ALL that piece of Government Leasehold land admeasuring about 245 sq. yards together with the dwelling house thereon situate at Mount Pada, Mazagon, bearing Collector's New No. 16905, New Survey No. 14|3711, Cadastral Survey No. 606 of Mazagon Division and Municipal E. Ward No. 5009 (2) and Street No. 29.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 4 CWTS. HAM.

Under instructions from the Office concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TODAY) MONDAY, the 16th April, 1934 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

2 Cases containing about 4 cwts. Ham. 8 to 10 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Tottori Maru	5973	17 Apr.	27 Apr.
Heijin Maru	4364	25 Apr.	30 Apr.
Nagato Maru	5901	25 Apr.	5 May
*Tango Maru	6893	29 Apr.	10 May
Mayebashi Maru	7005	18 May	29 May

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Haruna Maru	10500	30 Apr.
Katori Maru	10000	15 May

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Suwa Maru	10700	26 Apr.
Fushimi Maru,	11000	10 May

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17000	9 May
Taiyo Maru	14500	23 May

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	21 May
Hiye Maru	11600	4 June

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay.
Phone No. 20279.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

NEW PROGRAMME.
LAST PERFORMANCE
TO-MORROW 9-45 p.m.

MENAKA

And Her Corps de Ballet in A Dance-entertainment including
INDIAN CLASSICAL BALLET

Tickets: Rs. 5|12, 4|8, 3|6, 2|4, 1|2 and As. 9.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

More than 7,000 people saw "VIENNESE NIGHTS" during the last three days. And more than 7,000 hearts cried: "It's the greatest love story I've ever seen!"

YOU HAVN'T REALLY LIVED UNTIL YOU'VE SEEN

"VIENNESE NIGHTS"

Warner Bros. Greatest of All Musicals
ENTIRELY IN TECHNICOLOUR
WITH
A magnificent cast.
15 Sweet Songs of love and gaiety

DAILY at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

THE CARLTON

Second Week Second Week
Majestic Movie-Tone's First Social Super Talkie.

KALA NAG

A soul-stirring drama that will sweep you with tumultous emotions. See how a social pirate ruins the happiness of a family

Featuring:—
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Medical Education Needs Re-Casting

Major Naidu Urges National Scheme Of Coordinated Medical Relief

The following are extracts from the Presidential address delivered by Major M. G. Naidu at the Fourth Andhra Medical Conference held recently at Bezwada—

Modern civilisation is based on education. Education, at any rate, is admitted to be the mainspring of progress. If this is true of general education it is equally and more specifically true of medical education. How do we, in India, stand in this matter? From far-off Western Countries complaints are heard frequently and loudly about the inefficiency and unsuitability of modern medical training. Go ahead America deputed Flexner to Europe to study existing methods of teaching in various universities. His book is a severe indictment of them. Progressive Germany and ultra-democratic Russia have thought fit to revise their curricula and alter their standards. Even in conservative England, last year, the opening address at the Colleges and Schools were a symposium of lamentations over the gross imbalance of medical studies.

"ILLLEGITIMATE OFFSPRING.

What of India? We, in Hyderabad, are about a generation behind British India, and I am given to understand that you in British India are another generation behind England—which, according to accredited report, is not the best organised country in the matter of medical sanitary service or education. Is it surprising, that our education and general professional training is of the most perfunctory, though unnecessarily severe type? In spite of so-called improvements, modifications, reforms or whatever you may call them, which have been introduced from time to time in their medical curricula by the various universities, medical education in India is still in a state of confusion and chaos. This is not surprising when we consider the birth and evolution of Medical schools and colleges in this country. Medical education was born in India as the illegitimate off-spring of the exigencies of the I.M.S. After 50 years spent as a medical student and 40 years as a sort of teacher, I have no hesitation in joining in the chorus of disapproval of the existing conditions. To my mind, even making allowances for the effect of time and sentiments, the fairly primitive methods of teaching medicine prevalent half a century ago were productive of more solid, if less refined, medical men.

GENERATIONS BEHIND.

According to present methods the two-years' pre-medical subjects—physics, chemistry, botany and zoology, are taught in science schools which have no concern with the medical side of sub- sh with the medical side of the subjects. One may spend 5 years over any one of these subjects and yet not get through half a section of it. Yet, taught by medical men who are masters of these subjects, with strict limitations to the needs of the prospective medical student, enough can be taught in one year to enable the student to understand the references to these subjects in the course of his later studies. Anatomy, physiology, and pharmacology, again all important subjects, are taught by specialists who are out of touch with clinical medicine. Far too many details (very interesting no doubt to the professor but of hardly any practical value to the general practitioner), are crammed into the student's head and every examiner expects to find the candidate as well-posted in all the minute of his subjects as himself. In fact he tries to find out, not what you know but, what you do not know.

LACK OF CONFIDENCE.

Then came the grand subjects, Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics, which deserve to be studied as thoroughly as possible. The anly way to study them is by clinical work for which there is, unfortunately, not enough provision. The so-called minor subjects of pathology, bacteriology, jurisprudence, hygiene, run away with so much of the time and energy of the student that he has no time to grasp even the rudiments of psychology—much less of psychopathology, a subject which has recently assumed enormous importance.

Many proposals have been made and many experiments are being tried to evolve as complete and perfect a scheme of Medical Education as possible. Beyond registering our protests and offering our advice, I am afraid we are at present helpless to improve the situation. We have no money, we have no power. Not until we get full control over the educational policy of the country not until we are masters of at least the internal affairs of this land, can we hope to work with success for the betterment of medical education.

UNSATISFACTORY.

Is the Medical and Sanitary Service of India satisfactory? The answer is unanimously: 'No'

THE RIVAL "HAKIM."

Let us take the instance of an L.M.P. struggling in an up-country town. His grievances are that people either cannot pay or do not pay. His rival, who may be an ignorant Hakim, makes more money than he is able to. In some of our districts the patients offer rice and dal as fees in lieu of money which they do not possess. They are so poor, and complain that the doctor's medicines ,diet, ice-bag, etc., amount to more than they can possibly afford. And even if they faithfully carried out the doctor's instructions, he is not sure of the result of the treatment he prescribes, whereas the Kaviraj or Vidya offers them an assurance of complete and early cure at very little expense.

A NATIONAL SCHEME.

Two years ago I ventured to submit the skeleton of a scheme emphasising the necessity of having a national—that is to say, indigenous, organisation on a permanent basis, which will have its ramifications reaching right down to the villages, for the amelioration of the present unsatisfactory state of things. That scheme was variously received. It was opposed on theoretical grounds by some of my most intimate colleagues, while—strange to say, people I had never met before (Europeans amongst them), not only approved of it but adopted work based on my plan. Dr. Ansari, in his Presidential speech in Bombay last December, blessed the idea with a modified approval. I have been waiting for alternative schemes to be put forward. I admit that there are many flaws in my plan, but considering the means at our disposal—both men and money being scarce at present. I have not been able to improve on my original proposal. I will not linger on the subject except to request you to think it over seriously and see if you cannot apply it in some form or other to your province. I am all the more emboldened to do this when I see, from statistics supplied to me, that the conditions of medical aid in rural areas of Andhra Desa are in no way different from those obtaining elsewhere in India:—

RAJEN BABU'S LETTER.

I was never so forcibly and clearly struck by the necessity of such an organisation as when I received the following circular letter from Patna from that great and sincere Servant of India, Babu Rajendra Prasad:—

"The need for immediate medical relief to the victims of the earthquake disaster having ceased, the various medical relief organisations which had rushed to the affected centres within the first few days of the catastrophe to render aid to the direct sufferers of the earthquake, have gradually withdrawn their units from those centres.

At the present moment although the direct sufferers from the effects of the 'quake' are not many. It is felt that some sort of a semi-permanent medical organisation should be maintained at each of the centres in the affected area for at least a few months to provide medical attendance to these people. The object of writing this note to you is to enquire if it will be possible for you to supply a regular stream of competent and efficient medical volunteers who would be willing to work for at least one month at a stretch.—Yours sincerely,

RAJENDRA PRASAD.

The letter explains itself. You can picture to yourselvs the sufferings of the people of Bihar.

We cannot, however, wait for a dubious millenium. We must teach first-aid to our village folks We must regulate and reform the medical, surgical and obstetrical ideas of our Vaids, our barber-surgeons and our Dais. We must get more medical men into the villages and establish a suitable machinery for the improvement of village sanitation. It may even be possible to organise units of medical service at certain convenient centres outside the cities, with a surgeon, a physician, a laboratory and other specialist appurtenances. Such centres may

(Continued in Col. 5).

(Continued from Col 7).

easily control an area of 500 square miles each if the indigenous men and material are judiciously utilised.

Objections, some strong and some, to my mind, unreasonable, have been raised against the proposal to rope in Hakims and Vaids and others of that ilk, impressing them after a little manipulation into the formed rural medical service contemplated by me. But, there is no dissentient voice against advocating the use, as far as possible, of indigenous drugs

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LENIN & PARLIAMENT

Why Russian Leader Urged Its Use By Revolutionaries

(By Josef Kruk, leader of the Polish Independent Socialists and an active participant in the Russian Revolutions).

The life of an active Russian revolutionary consisted usually of three parts—(1) illegal work, (2) prison, and (3) enforced exile.

When, in 1905, the revolutionaries won their first victories, all of us, who had been compelled to live abroad, went back to Russia Soon, however, the Tsarist Government began the offensive, and thousands were arrested and many killed. Then started the second emigration.

It was a very difficult time both in Russia itself and among the emigres. The financial situation of the emigres was critical, but the moral position was worse. Many intellectuals began to be "practical," and withdrew support of the revolution; the masses of the people were tired; the Government sent numerous spies and agent-provocateurs into the revolutionary parties; and pessimism and disappointment became common.

BITTER QUARRELS.

Even in Socialist circles the question began to be discussed—will Russia go on to a new revolution, or will she pursue an evolutionary path, winning constitutional rights step by step?

The quarrels and splits among the emigres became more bitter every day. Though both wings of the Social Democratic Party—the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks—still belonged to the same united party, the struggle between them deepened after the 1905 happenings. Groups and factions grew up in both sections.

The life of Lenin during this period (1908-1917) has been told us by his wife, Krupskaya, in the second volume of "Memories of Lenin." Lenin, like Marx, was happy in one thing—he had a wife who completely understood him and tried to make his life as comfortable as possible in the difficult times through which they lived.

In 1908 Lenin and his wife were in Geneva. Lenin spent his days in the libraries, "but in the evenings we did not know what to do with ourselves. We did not feel like sitting in the cold, cheerless room we had rented; we longed to be among people, and every evening he would go to the cinema or to the theatre, though we rarely stopped to the end."

IN PARIS.

Later they went to Paris. Lenin used to say, "What the devil made us go to Paris?" For it was in Paris that he fought bitterly, not only against the Russian Government and bourgeois classes, but also against the opponents in his own party.

In the Bolshevik wing there was a left revolutionary faction, which was so radical that it was opposed to the use of Parliament even for agitational purposes. It advocated not only the boycott of the Duma, but the recall of the Bolshevik M.P.s from the Duma. It proposed to present an ultimatum to the Socialist M.P.s calling on them to make such speeches in the Duma as would lead to their immediate ejection.

Lenin, however, understood the necessity for Social Democratic work in the Duma, and how important it was to use opportunities of speaking through the Duma to the broad masses of workers and peasants. He realised that many of the Bolsheviks—the so-called "Otzovits" (those who wanted to re-call the Socialist M.P.s) were trying to cling to the forms of struggle that were expedient when the revolution was at its height. But, by continuing to follow this line, they were actually deserting the struggle in face of the difficult conditions of reaction, deserting in face of the difficulties of adapting the work to new conditions.

LENIN ON PHILOSOPHY.

Lenin defined these Otzovits as "Left-liquidators." The leader of these "revolutionaries"—Alexinsky—later became one of Lenin's bitterest enemies, saying that Lenin was a German spy.

Krupskaya has put in a very interesting light Lenin's attitude to philosophy. A group of famous Bolshevik leaders (Bogdanov, author of "Empire-monism," Lunacharsky, later Soviet Commissar of Education, and Bazarov) began to revise the materialist philosophy and Marx's materialist conception of the development of humanity. Their chief opponent was the great Russian Marxist theoretician and philosopher Plekhanov (a Menshevik). Lenin was little interested in philosophy, so that without entering into the discussion he flatly declared that he considered Plekhanov's view right.

In a letter to Gorki, who was connected with Bogdanov and who organised a Socialist philosophy school on the isle of Capri, Lenin wrote:—

"In the summer and autumn of 1904 Bogdanov and I arrived at a complete agreement as Bolsheviks and we concluded a tactic block by which philosophy was tacitly agreed to be a neutral subject. This block was maintained during the entire period of the revolution, and enabled us jointly to carry out the tactics of revolutionary social democracy, i.e., Bolshevism, which I am profoundly convinced was the only correct tactic to adopt."

Lenin 'considered that philosophical disputes could and should be separated from the political groupings in the Bolshevik faction." About himself Lenin said, "Of course, I was just a rank-and-file Marxist in the field of philosophy." He intended to publish a book with the title "The Opinions of a Rank-and-File Marxist on Philosophy."

I WILL RESIGN!

Later, when the conflicts grew bigger and he saw that the Bolshevik fraction would be split in any case, as Bogdanov supported the group which was in favour of the boycott of Parliament, Lenin began specially to study philosophy, and even went to London to find the necessary books in the British Museum.

To his old friend Vorovsky (who was later killed in Switzerland as Soviet Ambassador), Lenin wrote: "Now Bogdanov (author of 'Empirio-monism') is deliberately seeking for points of difference. He and Alexinsky (who was for boycotting the Parliament), who is very quarrelsome and with whom I have been obliged to break off all connections, have invented the boycott (of the Duma). . . They were preparing for a split on empirio-monistic-boycott grounds. The thing will soon glare up. A fight at the next conference is inevitable. A split is quite probable. If the line of the 'left' and the true 'boycottism' prevails, I will leave the (Bolshevik) faction immediately."

We see that Lenin preferred to break with his own Bolshevik Party rather than accept the boycott of the Duma. He understood too well the importance of Parliament being used for agitational purposes at that period.

(Lenin's attitude to Parliamentary action is in line with the policy of the I. L. P. The I. L. P. believes that Parliament should be used as fully as possible, but it does not wish to delude the workers into thinking that by Parliamentary action alone the revolution from Capitalism to Socialism can be made. The main instrument of the change must be the workers' own organisation). —"New Leader."

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THE SCIENCE OF MANAGEMENT

Conference In London

Few parts of the world present such a variety of organisation problems as India. The Sixth International Congress for Scientific Management should therefore prove of especial interest to all those concerned with the technique of management. This Congress will take place in London in the summer of 1935. The object of the Conference as a whole is to obtain papers and discussion of practical applications of scientific management in all its phases. It is hoped to awaken a real consciousness as to the importance of the adoption of the best principles of management in economic life. To this end a strong Council has been formed in England under the Chairmanship of Sir George Beharrell, D.S.O., Managing Director of Dunlops and Imperial Airways. Members of the Council which was in the first place called together on the initiative of the Federation of British Industries, include representatives of associations connected with Scientific Management in all its aspects, industrial, commercial, agricultural and domestic. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has consented to act as patron of the Congress, whilst the Government has promised support. Executive Committee includes Sir Alan Anderson, Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, Sir Robert Hadfield, Sir Kenneth Lee, Viscount Leverhulme, Mr. Seebohm Rowntree and Sir Josiah Stamp.

Amongst the questions which will be discussed are:—

(a) Methods of controlling production.

(b) Standardisation as a factor in agricultural development, including standardisation of equipment methods and produce.

(c) Concrete examples of the application of scientific management to distribution problems in manufacturing wholesaling and retailing.

(d) Methods of selection education and training of personnel suitable for high administrative positions.

(e) What are the correct methods of inculcating modern management principles and practices in large-scale, medium and small undertakings? What is the role of Trade or other Associations in this field?

(f) How far can scientific management in the home contribute to the raising of the standard of life?

Further particulars of the subject-matter of the Congress may be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. H. Ward, M. Sc., 21, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.

It is felt that the subjects should produce a really valuable set of papers from all countries.

20 CIGARS A DAY AT 84

Mr. S. Brighouse, the 84-year-old Lancashire coroner, stated in mail week that he smoke 15 or 20 cigars a day and he refused to accept the suggestion that a man who smoked about 30 cigarettes a day died from the effects of nicotine poisoning.

The inquest was at Warrington on James Hampson (68), former secretary of the Warrington Infirmary, whose death Dr. T. McLelland, acting police surgeon, attributed to nicotine poisoning through excessive smoking.

Mr. Brighouse: I have been a cigar smoker for a long time. I am 85 next birthday and you can come and feel my pulse and examine my organs with your stethoscope if you like and pass your opinion. How many cigarettes did he smoke?—I was told about 30 a day.

Doctor's Admission.

How many persons do you know who are smoking 30 cigarettes a day continuously?—Quite a few.

How many do you smoke?—Between 20 and 30.

Mr. Brighouse: I started smoking at 8-30 this morning and I have been smoking ever since. I am going to return a verdict of "Death from natural causes" and eliminate nicotine poisoning, because it has not been proved.

NEITHER REPUBLIC NOR DEMOCRACY

Terms Of New Austrian Constitution

Details of the new Austrian Fascist Constitution were forecast in mail week in the official Press.

"In the old Democratic Constitution of the Republic of Austria," the "Reichspost" says, "the fundamental authority of the State derives from the people; in the new it derives directly from God.

"The old Constitution designated Austria as a Democratic Republic. The new Austria will be neihter a Republic nor Democratic.

A "CHRISTIAN" STATE.

"The word Republic is too reminiscent of the French Revolution, the word Democratic is too tied up with the degenerated Parliamentarianism. Our State will be a Christian 'Staendestaat' of corporative bodies."

"If by Democracy," says the "Wiener Zeitung," "one means the representation of the people by equal and direct voting, then Austria can no longer be considered a Democracy. But if one believes that the most effectual feature of Democracy is self-administration, then our State with its corporative administration is a decided democracy."

TWO BODIES.

There are to be two corporative bodies, one advisory, the other legislative. The advisory body will be composed of four groups, as follows:

(1) State Council, about 40 to 50 distinguished men chosen by the President for a period of ten years.

(2) Federal Cultural Council, 30 to 40 members chosen from the professions of the Church, religion, education, art and science.

(3) Federal Economic Council 70 to 80 members, to be chosen from the economic groups.

(4) Provincial Council containing two members from each of the nine Austrian provinces, including the City of Vienna.

The legislative body, or Bundestag, will be composed of

State Council of 20 members.

Cultural Council of 10 members.

Economic Council of 20 members, and

A Provincial Council of nine members.

PRESIDENT'S POWERS.

The President appoints the "Government" (that is, the Chancellor and the Cabinet) and can dismiss it. The corporative body have no powers over the Government. The right to issue new laws is vested in the Government.

Any projected measure will be presented by the Government to the advisory body, whose meetings will be in camera in order to avoid demagogic speech-making for voters' consumption.

This advisory body may make suggestions, which may or may not be accepted by the Government. The measure will be turned over to the legislative Bundestag, which may not make any changes, but only accept it or reject it. An exception is made of the Budget.

How the President is to be elected or selected is not yet stated. His position in the new constitution has a certain regal outline that makes it readily transferable to that of a King.

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It is the best obtainable for a very distressing complaint
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Competition

1st PRIZE Rs. 500

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3rd PRIZE Rs. 100

AND TWENTY CONSOLATION PRIZES

LIST OF COMPLAINTS.

1 Bad Skin.
2 Impure Blood.
3 Flat Chest.
4 Pains and Aches.
5 Lost Appetite.
6 Fatigue.
7 Poor Health.
8 Women's Disorders.
9 Skin Diseases.
10 Head Aches.
11 Piles.
12 Lost Vigour.
13 Pests.
14 Neuralgia.
15 Bad Teeth.
16 Indigestion.
17 Feeling Old.
18 Improvidence.
19 Malaria.
20 Ladies' Complaints.
21 Debility.
22 Malnutrition.
23 Foul Mouth.
24 Ring Worm.
25 Skin Abrasions.
26 Anaemia.

LIST OF REMEDIES

1 En-Zet.
2 Arogyavati.
3 Hemo-Draksomalt.
4 Phyllosan.
5 Atomidine.
6 Anti-Byte.
7 Aurfesil Pills.
8 Enervin.
9 Sundari Sathi.
10 Nohaesa Ointment.
11 Lemon Squash.
12 Zindak.
13 Godrej Soap.
14 Chevalier Beauty Cream.
15 Badshahi Tonic.
16 Zenith Drakshasav.
17 Poysha.
18 Waman Gopal's Sarsaparilla
19 Bustophex.
20 Insurance.
21 Indo Balm.
22 Milkotine.
23 Caphiaspirin.
24 Shatwari Cordial.
25 Alembic Tooth Paste.
26 Sapat Lotion.

In presenting this Novel Competition to our readers our primary aim has been a two fold one. To provide a simple competition whereby substantial prizes may be gained and at the same time familiarise our readers with a list of some of the best remedies for the more common complaints which are prevalent in this country. It will be entirely to our readers' advantage to carefully preserve this page as it is sure to prove of estimable value for the purpose of ready reference whenever necessity arises.

We have further arranged with the firms whose products appear on this page, to give every assistance and information to competitors and our advice is that competitors will avail themselves to the full of this service and thereby make certain of winning a prize as well as providing themselves with reliable information regarding these common complaints and the best remedies for the same.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO.

You will notice that a list of Complaints appear above. Read through these carefully. Then examine each one of the REMEDIES and select the one you consider the best for the particular complaint, then enter the same in the coupon provided for the purpose. For example the well-known Skin Preparation CHEVALIER Beauty Creme is certainly the best for the Complexion, and on reading through the lists of complaints you will come across a complaint No. 1 BAD SKIN, so obviously this is the correct solution So you enter the corresponding No 14 of Remedies in the Coupon against No. 1 of Complaint.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the correct Remedies for the corresponding complaints, enter the No. only of the Remedy in the coupon as shown in the example.

(2) Then write your name and full address clearly in the coupon.

(3) Post your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER.
Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.
enclosing EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS for EACH entry.

Each cover must bear the name and address of the competitor, stating the number of entries enclosed.

(4) Competitors may submit any number of entries, providing a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

(5) Local competitors, may if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, on week days between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

(6) Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

(7) All entries must be received in this office by the last post on 18th April 1934 Any entries received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

(8) Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

(9) In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors.

(10) All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

(11) The full list of clues are given. ONE Remedy for ONE complaint. Competitors on no account must enter more than ONE Remedy against each complaint. Any Competitor doing so will be disqualified.

ENTRY COUPON.

Complaint	Remedy.	Complaint.	Remedy.
1	14	14	
2		15	
3		16	
4		17	
5		18	
6		19	
7		20	
8		21	
9		22	
10		23	
11		24	
12		25	
13		26	

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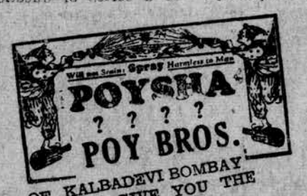

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"I Would Rather Play Than Watch"

Duleep Will Not Attend English Tests

KEEPS MUM ABOUT CRICKET

KARACHI, April 15

"Please do not ask me any questions. I am not going to answer anything concerning cricket, since I have been out of touch with it for the last two years," said Duleepsinbhji seated in his room in the hotel considerably refreshed after the night's rest, in the course of an exclusive interview with the "Associated Press."

HIS MAIN CONCERN

Duleep said that his main concern at present was to regain his normal health. His stay in England had done him considerable good and, barring occasional golf, he had been leading a quiet life. "I am glad to be back home. I have just come to attend my brother Pratapsinghji's marriage which takes place on the 28th May and I will be back in England in the first or second week of June," he said smilingly evading all questions concerning cricket either in India or in England."

ENGLISH TESTS

To the querry whether he would attend the Tests in England, Duleep throwing up his arms, said: "Attend! I would rather play than watch, though for some time I shall not be able to take part in first class cricket. I am not going to die yet." He refused to say anything regarding Australia's chances in the Test as he had not seen the Australian players in action of late. Asked about the Nawab of Pataudi's prospects in playing for the English Eleven, Duleep said: "He is a very fine cricketer. If he is in form he ought to get a place."

THE JAMNAGAR FLAG

Then, with a pathetic look in his eyes, he said that his reentry into first class cricket was in the lap of the Gods. But the gap created by his temporary retirement had been more than compensated by two of his cousins, Sammersinghji and Indra Vijayasinhji, who were shaping very well and would keep the flag of Jamnagar flying in the cricket world. "They would sooner or later follow in the footsteps of my late uncle Ranjitsinghji. Ranjit who made a great name for himself 30 years ago is still to-day in the minds of the English people synonymus with India," said Duleep proudly, visibly moved by the reference to the genius who paved the way for his international fame and made straight his path. Duleep added with glow in his eyes: India would never have figured in the cricket map of the world but for Jamnagar."

INDIAN CRICKET

He discussed all talk about his Indian journey being in any way connected with his own matrimonial possibilities. Duleep refused to be drawn into a discussion concerning his recent statement regarding the Indian Cricket Board of Control, nor was he willing to talk about India's performances against the M. C. C. because he had not watched the matches. But he said: "I wish the Indian cricketers the best of luck."

"NOT WISE"

Asked whether he would not prefer to stay in India to recoup his health, Duleep said that it would be unwise for him to do so as he had not tasted the Indian summer for the last 15 years. "I will only be too glad to help my brother in the administration of the State. His word his command to me. I will do whatever work he wishes me to do. My first concern, however, is to get back my normal health. As soon as my brother's marriage is over I will restart medical treatment in England which has been suspended temporarily. Doctors have put no restrictions on my diet. I eat what I like."

To a series of questions about matters pertaining to him appearing in the British papers, Duleep said: "I am not responsible for what appears in newspapers."

ARSENAL ASSURED OF CHAMPIONSHIP

Liverpool Reduced To Precarious Position In League Football

LONDON, April 14.

Scotland played so well for half an hour after the interval that it looked as if they would at least avert defeat. Their well thought-out moves repeatedly brought them to English goalmouth, but Moss brought off wonderful saves.

On the whole, however, England had a large share of attacking, but only Bastin of forwards reached International form. Besides dribbling cleverly, he opened out the game with smart passes and made nearly all dangerous shots. Cooper was the best back on the field and Hapgood and Copping were most efficient on left flank. Hart allowed Gallacher far too much scope. The latter was tricky and was splendidly supported by Marshall and Stevenson, but lacked finish. Scotland found typical game combination with the ball kept low too late. Halves were best part of the losing side.

With Arsenal almost assured of championship, interest centres on relegation struggle. By beating them to the tune of three goals to two, Arsenal to-day reduced Liverpool to a precarious position.

Forty-thousand spectators watched the match. Wilson brought off save from Nieuwenhuys and then Beasley scored with a header in the opening stages after striking cross bar. Wilson made another great save from Hanson. Then Hulme received ball from James rounded Riley who came out and finally tapped the ball into the empty net.

VISITORS LEAD

Thus at halftime, visitors had two to one lead. Wright responded for Liverpool after resumption. Hulme thereafter walked in from Beasley's centre. Hodgson reduced lead on behalf of Liverpool. Arsenal were clever and quicker side.

NEWCASTLE DOOMED?

Newcastle seem to be doomed. Fast and young Huddersfield forwards proved very dangerous to-day. Jack Smith scored just before the interval. On resumption Newcastle defence was slow, so that Bott (twice) and E. Williams scored easily within 11 minutes. Newcastles single came through Harry Williams.

Chelsea were unimpressive until midway through secondhalf. Mills and Gibson were their scorers.

At Villa Park Birmingham's hopes were reduced to zero when Dix scored in the sixth minute, but Caladine equalised in less than half an hour. Villa's game was marked by pretty touches while Birmingham were wild and desperate.

O'Callaghan (two), Hunt (two) and Evans were responsible for Spurs success to-day over Manchester City.

Grimsby by their win over Fulham to-day are assured of promotion.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, April 14.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa 1, Birmingham 1.
Chelsea 2, Everton 0.
Huddersfield 4, Newcastle 1.
Leicester City 2, Sheffield Wednesday 0.
Liverpool 2, Arsenal 3.
Portsmouth 2, Blackburn 0.
Sheffield United 0, West Bromwich 1.
Stoke 1, Leeds 2.
Sunderland 2, Middlesbrough 0.
Tottenham 5, Manchester City 1.
Wolverhampton 3, Derby County 0.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bolton 1, Notts County 0.
Bradford 3, Hull 1.
Brentford 2, Swansea 0.
Burnley 2, Millwall 1.
Grimsby 3, Fulham 1.
Manchester United 2, Port Vale 0.
Nottingham Forest 4, Southampton 1.
Oldham 3, Lincoln 0.
Plymouth 3, Bradford City 0.
Plymouth 0, Bury 3.
Preston 0, Bury 3.
West Ham 1, Blackpool 2.

THIRD DIVISION.

(Southern Section.)

Bournemouth 1, Swindon 1.
Bristol Rovers 2, Torquay 1.
Cardiff 1, Brighton 4.
Charlton 1, Clapton Orient 1.
Coventry 5, Newport 2.
Crystal Palace 1, Northampton 2.
Exeter 0, Aldershot 0.
Gillingham 1, Luton 1.
Reading 1, Norwich 0.
Southend 0, Queen's Park Rangers 2.
Watford 1, Bristol City 1.

THIRD DIVISION.

(Northern Section.)

Accrington 4, Chester 1.
Barnsley 2, Stockport 0.
Chesterfield 1, Doncaster 1.
Gateshead 0, York 2.
Hartlepools 2, Crewe 1.
Mansfield 6, Halifax 1.
Darlington vs. Walsall (unplayed).
Rochdale 1, Barrow 2.
Southport 4, Rotherham 0.
Tranmere 3, Carlisle 1.
Wrexham 5, New Brighton 4.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

(First Division.)

Aberdeen 0, St. Mirren 0.
Airdrieonians 3, Hearts 2.
Clyde 1, Hibernians 0
Hamilton 1, Celtic 1.
Partick 3, Third Lanark 0.
Queen's Park 1, Falkirk 0.

—Reuter's Special.

Newport Beat Bath

LONDON, April 14.

The following are results of the principal matches played under Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Bedford 10, Old Blues 5.
Birkenhead Park 14, Waterloo 10.
Brighton vs. Harlequin XV (missing)
Exeter 3, Llanelly 18.
Gloucester 8, Harlequins 0.
Leicester 11, Blackheath 14.
Neath 12, Devonport Services 4.
Newport 15, Bath 3.
Old Merchant Taylors 4, London Irish 6.
Pontypool 6, Bristol 6.
Plymouth Albion 6, Cardiff 8.
Wasps 0, London Welsh 12.—Reuter's Special.

Goal Scorers

LONDON, April 14.

The following scored in the respective matches played in the First division of Scottish League:—

Airdrieonians: Sharp, Mooney (twice, one from penalty).
Hearts: Coutts, Walker.
Clyde: Johnstone.
Hamilton: Wilson.
Celtic: Odonnell (from penalty).
Partick: Mclennan (thrice).
Queens Park:: Doods.—Reuter's Special.

Huddersfield Beat Bradford

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 14.

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Batley 21, Warrington 7;
Barrow 6, Wakefield Trinity 5;
Bramley 14, Leigh 27;
Featherstone 4, Widnes 11;
Huddersfield 32, Bradford 20;
Hull Kingston Rovers 33, Dewsbury 9;
Hunslet 11, Broughton 32;
Leeds 12, Keighley 0;
Salford 18, Castleford 0;
St. Helens 34, London Highfield 17;
St. Helens Recreation 10, Halifax 12;
Swinton 26, York 3, and
Wigan 35, Hull 10.

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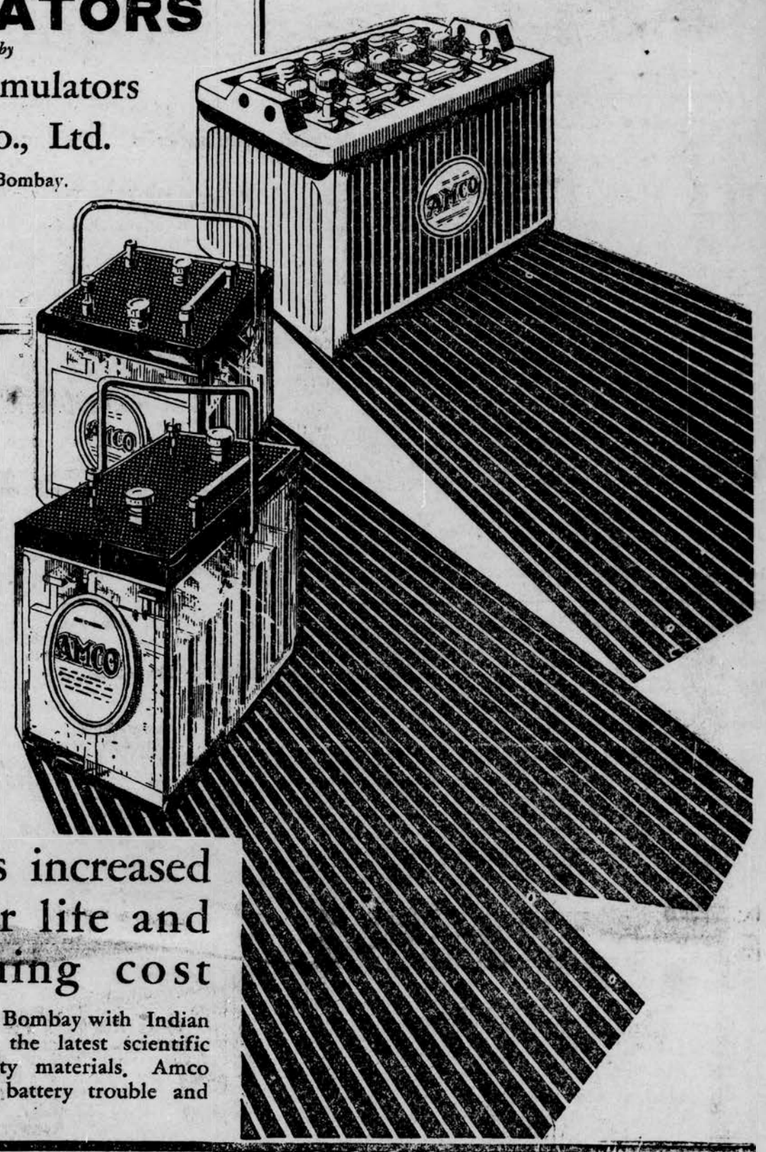

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WHOLE LIFE
Rs. 26
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Surplus disclosed at the Valuation for the Triennium ending 31st December, 1931, is nearly 5½ times more than that disclosed at the previous Valuation.

New Business for the year 1933 shows an increase of 50 per cent. over that of 1932.

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NEED FOR INQUIRY INTO MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM

Kapadia Shows How Articles Of Association Of Companies Handicap Directors Against Agents

Speaking at the recent Session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry held in Delhi in support of the resolution for the amendment of the Indian Companies Act, Mr. J. J. Kapadia said:—

In my opinion, the most important part of the resolution is the one which demands an enquiry at the hands of a committee before the actual revision of the Indian Companies Act is undertaken. In this connection there is a little history which I should like to relate to you. It was in the year 1929, in answer to an interpellation from a member of the Legislative Assembly that Sir George Rainy, the then Commerce Member, informed the Legislative Assembly that the Government were considering the question of revising the Indian Companies Act, but that in their opinion some preliminary investigation was necessary, and that what they were occupied with then was the form in which that investigation should be undertaken. Nothing was done for three years, and as recently as in September 1932, in reply to a question, I believe from my friend Mr. B. Das, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar gave an answer which was tantamount to a change of front. Then, Sir, came the report of the Tariff Board on cotton textile industry; on the materials which were placed before the Tariff Board, the Board pointed out that a revision—a very radical revision—of the Indian Companies Act in the interests of the healthy development of Indian industries was most imperative, and recommended the appointment of a representative committee to enquire into the necessity for amending the Company Law.

WHY SHIRK IT?

Contrary to accepted practice in connection with Tariff Board reports, Sir Joseph Bhore who introduced the Textile Protection Bill in the Assembly did not say a single word in the Bill with regard to this important recommendation of the Tariff Board. Telegrams were sent to members of the Assembly with a view to bring out what the policy of the Government of India in the matter was as it was felt that the Government of India were trying to shirk their duty. Ultimately in winding up the debate on the Finance Bill Sir George Schuster was reported to have said that the amendment of the Companies Act had been undertaken. It was a very laconic reply; one failed to follow it. I do feel that the Government of India are not yet prepared to institute a public enquiry and that is the reason why I consider that the last part of the resolution is the most important. It is very likely that the Government of India might argue that inasmuch as the English Companies Act has already been amended, all that the Government of India can do is to copy out the amendments from that Act and give them legal effect. If that is going to be the attitude of the Government of India, I for one am going to protest against it most strongly.

MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM

There is one particular reason why an enquiry should be held and that is the managing agency system. In England there is no such system in existence, and I maintain that even if the Government of India were to follow the English Companies Act, the existence of the managing agency system with all the abuses to which this system has led so picturesquely described by the Tariff Board makes it obligatory on the Government of India to appoint a committee for the purpose of conducting an investigation. I will tell you why? Before the Tariff Board we gave evidence. We had concrete instances of malpractices ruling in certain companies. We could not give out these instances openly, because the concerns were going concerns and we were obliged to submit a confidential note. If the Government of India is going to amend the Act departmentally the evidence which the public has in its possession will be practically shut out and you know how difficult it is to have a Bill radically altered once it is introduced in the Assembly.

THE LEGALITY OF IT

So far as the managing agency system is concerned I will not take much of the time of the House, but would point out some of the various directions in which a revision of the law has become necessary. The Managing Agency agreements are to all intents and purposes perpetual. The Tariff Board has pointed out that in their report. It is stated that Mr. X is appointed managing agent for 31 years, but this by itself is very deceptive. The other condition that is usually inserted is that he Mr X shall not be removed, unless a special meeting is convened of which six months' notice is given in writing and unless at that meeting so many persons representing so much of the capital are present. It is impossible to remove the managing agent under such conditions, and one of the questions which the inquiry committee will have to consider is how far such stipulations ought to be legally allowed.

COMMISSION ON PRODUCTION

Then there is the question of the commission. We know that many of our managing agents are charging commission on production of sales and I ask whether the time has not come when the Indian mercantile community could be entitled to ask the inquiry committee whether it is right that any managing agent in this country should be allowed to charge his commission on production or sale. I submit at a time when most of our industries are being protected at the cost of the taxpayers, charging a commission on production or sale is nothing but an excise duty on the profits of the companies concerned.

I will go to the next point. The point is: what are the powers of the directors vis-a-vis the managing agents and what are the powers of the shareholders vis-a-vis the directors? I have before me a synopsis made out from the articles of association of certain new companies—I hope my friend Mr. Kasturbhai will excuse me if I say that all these companies have been registered in Ahmedabad,—and the Articles Association show that the directors are to do only such acts as are not to be done by the managing agents.

DIRECTORS AS NON-ENTITIES

Mind you, the article is to the effect that the management of the company is vested in the directors of the company who are to do all acts and exercise all powers as are not entrusted to the managing agents, if you go over to the other clause which enumerates the powers of the managing agents you will find that the managing agents are authorised to do everything under the sun. The result is that the directors who were supposed to be the chosen representatives of the shareholders and who were supposed to protect the rights and interests of the shareholders have been reduced to a position of nonentity. The Directors are helpless. The managing agents would say: "Here are the Articles; this particular act has to be done by us; there is no appeal from our act."

DONATIONS TO B. D. PETIT HOSPITAL

The Hon. Secretary of the Bomanji Petit Parsi, General Hospital announces the following further donations to the funds of the Institution:—

	Rs.
The Trustees of the Charity Trust created by Bai Maneckbhai Shapurji Sorabji Kabawala	2,351
Trust created by Bai Shapurji Sorabji Kapawala	2,351
The Trustees of the Parsee Panchayat	2,000
Bai Bachoobai Merwanji Sorabji, daughter of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit (1st Baronet)	2,000
Amount sent direct to the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayat: Mr. Hormusji Framji (Gheti) Contractor Rs. 500; A Zoroastrian Rs. 25; Bai Mithibai Rustomjee Bharucha (Roj Aspandarmad, Maha Meher) Rs. 25;	
The Managing Trustee, The Destitute Iranee's Charity Fund	500
R N B	275
Anonymous	260
A Zoroastrian Lady	51
Bai Mithibai R Panday	50
The Honorary Secretary, Lodge, "Lawrence Jenkins" No. 3275 E.C	31
Two Zoroastrians	25
The sons and daughters of Bai Khurshedbai Pestonjee Palkhiwala	25
Bai Mithibai Rustomjee Bharucha	20
Mr. C Dorabjee Panday	20
Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee	15
Bai Nawabai Edulji Master	15
Mr. K E Mody	10
Sums under Rs. 10	44
Total	Rs. 8,242

IS IT FAIR? ASK BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS

"Remuneration For Would-be Agents Of Sugar Mills Is Too Much"

The Committee of the Bombay Shareholders' Association have issued the following press statement in connection with the prospectus of the New India Sugar Mills Limited:—

The Committee desire to point out to the investing public that full particulars of the nature and extent of the interest of the firm of Messrs. B. R. Loyalka for whose appointment as managing agents the Company is to enter into an agreement have not been stated in the body of the prospectus. It would appear from the Company's Articles of Association that this firm is to receive the following remuneration:

(1) An allowance of Rs. 500 per month so long as the production of sugar shall be less than 4,600 tons per annum and when the production shall exceed that figure the allowance shall be Rs. 750 per month.

(2) A commission of 7.5 per cent. on the net profits of the Company calculated before carrying anything to depreciation, reserve or other special fund.

(3) A commission of 1.25 per cent. on the gross sale proceeds.

The Tariff Board in their report on the Sugar Industry has found that the usual rate of remuneration of managing agents engaged in this industry was 7.5 per cent. on profits. In this case however the managing agents are arranging to scale for themselves a much higher scale of remuneration. They have secured not only a commission of 7.5 per cent. on profits but in addition they are to get a 1.25 per cent. commission on 'sales'; and also an office allowance as stated above. It is difficult to understand the justification for the office allowance as it is provided in the Articles of Association that the establishment expenses are to be borne by the Company. The system of remunerating managing agents by a commission on sales has always been looked upon as economically objectionable.

It is provided in the Company's Articles of Association that the firm of Messrs. B. R. Loyalka are entitled to remain in office (unless it is resigned by them) for 25 years from the incorporation of the Company and thereafter until they are removed by an extraordinary resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting. Clauses of this kind are highly objectionable as they have the effect of making managing agencies practically permanent.

The prospectus contains the following statement:

"The present output of white sugar is inadequate to meet the total consumption and having regard to the present market rates a profit of Rs. 30 per maund may be reasonably expected."

It should be noted that the prospectus is dated the 31st 1933 and the question arises as to how far the aforesaid statement is accurate under the present conditions of the sugar industry. The Committee submit that the promoters should have given clearly relevant facts and figures on which they rely.

REMISSION OF REVENUE

Mysore Govt.'s Offer To Help Raiyats Tide Over Depression

The Government of Mysore have issued the following Press statement:—

As part of the policy of helping the raiyats to tide over the present period of abnormal agricultural depression, the Government of Mysore sanctioned certain special concessions in respect of land revenue assessment for the year 1933-34. The Revenue Commissioner on a further examnation of the question opined that (i) remissions of revenue might be granted when permissible under the rules and in tracts where there has been widespread failure of crops owing to excessive rains or other special reasons; and (ii) that there was no need to extend as a general rule, the time allowed for the payment of land revenue proper but that an exception might be made in favour of persons who have to make large payments under this head, where giving time would be to the advantage of the raiyat and in the interest of Government revenue and that Deputy Commissioners might be permitted to grant time at their discretion in such cases. The Government have accepted these recommendations and have requested the Revenue Commissioner to submit detailed proposals for orders regarding his suggestion that some latitude might be allowed in the collection of other demands such as loans, tank maintenance advances and irrigation contributions.

Under the concessions now sanctioned—

(a) Forfeiture of lands for arrears of land revenue will be confined to those survey numbers in a khate on which the arrears are known to have accrued.

(b) Where lands are resumed to Government after forfeiture and the khatedar or other person interested applies for the restoration of one or more of the survey numbers in the khate paying the arrears due on the remaining survey numbers, the same might be permitted even if the arrears on the remaining survey numbers in the khate are not cleared. This concession cannot be applied (except in Talukas where Record of Rights has been introduced) to hissas of survey numbers.

(c) All Notice and Isthihar fees will be invariably remitted if the arrears are paid before the end of this official year.

(d) The power of remitting process fees including Isthihar fees is delegated to the Amildars.

These concessions will be in force till the end of the current official year.

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THE FAMOUS NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A morning dose of this NATURAL aperient clears the system of poisonous accumulations, wards off CONSTIPATION and its attendant evils, and guards against BILIOUSNESS and SICK HEADACHES. It frees the blood of GOUT and RHEUMATISM, banishes pimples and blotches, and secures a clear and healthy complexion. Can be had of leading chemists and stores.

"The Prototype of all Bitter Waters" (THE LANCET)

"The most popular of all remedial agents for the cure of constipation and plethoric conditions." ("The Hospital," London.)

indispensable in the Tropics.

"Its efficacy and valuable qualities have gained for it a popularity which no rival is ever likely to undermine." ("West London Med.) Journal")

'Most valuable. I have employed the water with invariably good and prompt success.' Prof. Virchow, M.D.

Andreas Saxlehner, Budapest.

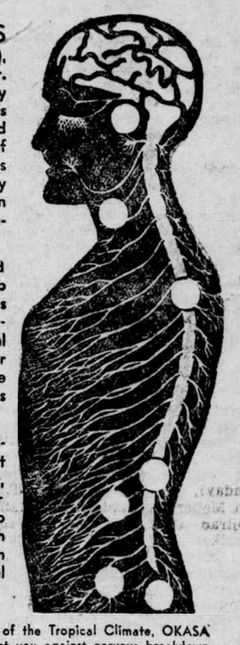
'Patients declare it an ideal aperient mineral water.' Prof. Vennemann of the University of Louvain.

MYSTERIES OF HUMAN BODY

LIFE AND VITALITY

CONTROLLED BY A FEW GLANDS.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES made by Professor Voronoff (Paris), Professor Steinach (Vienna), and Dr. Lahusen (Berlin), have conclusively proved that our life and vitality is centred in a few small cells called Glands situated at different parts of our body (see figure). These marvellous biological researches have ultimately resulted in the discovery by Dr. Lahusen of the well-known Gland-Hormon Compound called OKASA.



Taken in the form of specially prepared tablets, OKASA gives nourishment to the weakened glands and thus restores them to their normal activity so essential for the preservation of life's vital forces. OKASA supplies to your system just those substances, viz., the Hormons which may be regarded as the very essence of life.

For restoring lost vitality, for strengthening the nerves, the brain, the heart and every important organ of the body, there can hardly be any means or method so sure, so simple and so prompt in efficacy as OKASA which has earned such world-wide reputation both among the public and the medical profession.

To those living in the most trying conditions of the Tropical Climate, OKASA is in fact a real blessing. OKASA will protect you against nervous breakdown and maintain your vitality and vigour of youth.

If not already, we would earnestly advise you to start taking OKASA immediately. You will soon find a remarkable change and enjoy life with better health, better vitality and better nerves.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Vaishakh 3, 1999
Parsi: Avan 12, 1303.
Muslim: Muharram, 1, 1382.
Sunrise: 6h. 22m.
Sunset: 6h. 56m.
Hightides: 0-20, 13-03.
Lowtide: 6-26, 19-02.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Mayoral election.

Aga Khan Hockey: Final: Bombay Gymkhana ground, H. E. the Governor attending, 5-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 17.

Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., adjourned annual general meeting, Electric House, Colaba, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 18.

Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society: Prize distribution Lady Brabourne giving away the prizes, Mahim, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 19.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE.

There will be "No Meeting of the Improvements Committee," to-morrow (Tuesday).

MANDVI ARYA SAMAJ.

Pt. Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a public lecture on "Self-Sacrifice" in Mandvi Arya Samaj Mandir, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Monday).

HEAD MASTERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

An oddinary meeting of the Head Masters' Association will be held at the New Bombay High School, Chira Bazar, to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday), at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.), when Ervad Framroz A. Bode will speak on "Zoroastrian Religion and Path of Knowledge."

SWASTIK LEAGUE.

Opening ceremony of the new premises of the Swastik League "The Varjivandas Motilal Swastik Mandir" at 324-A, Girgaon Back Road, will be performed to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Meherban Captain Shrimant Malojirao alias Nanasaheb Naik Nimbalkar, the Chief of Phaltan, will perform the ceremony.

Volunteers of the League are required to be present at the Headquarters, at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) in Parade Uniform and forage caps.

KANARA SARASWATI ASSOCIATION.

A "Social Dinner" will be held on Saturday, the 21st instant. The approximate cost per head will not exceed Rs. 2. The exact time and place will be announced later on.

Those wishing to join in the function are requested to register their names and pay the amount to the Joint Honorary Secretary of the Kanara Saraswat Association, Bombay, by the 18th instant.

MERCHANT'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH

The Gamdevi police are investigating the death mystery of a person whose body was washed ashore at Chowpaty Seaface on Sunday morning. The body was removed to the morgue where it was ascertained that there were no marks of violence. Later the body was identified as that of Vrijlal Magan'al Oza (45) a merchant residing at Vile Parle. An inquest will be held to-day (Monday.)

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Beloved". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Tiger Bay". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The King's Vacation". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Eskimo". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Viennese Night". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Alice in Wonderland". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Catherine the Great" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Tara Sundari". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Talism-e-Talwar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandidas" Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Prem Pariksha". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
KOHINOOR—"Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m
MAJESTIC—"Kala Nag". Time as usual

TO-DAY ON RADIO

11-30 a.m.—Selection of Indian Music.
12-30 p.m.—Selection of European Music.
1-0 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
5-30 p.m.—Indian Programme. Indian Ladies' Hour Talk by Miss Bachubai Wagle. On "Peace of Mind." (In Marathi)

European Programme.

6-0 p.m.—Relay of Music.
6-30 p.m.—Indian Programme. Powadas by Marutirao Pehelwan. Instrumental Music. Badri Narayan—"Flute solos"
7-30 p.m.—Commercial News. Available Market Rates.

European Programme.

8-15 p.m.—Empire Relay.
9-0 p.m.—Indian Programme. News in Hindi. New York Opening and other available rates. Radio Hints—("In Hindi.")

European Programme.

9-20 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. The Regimental Band of The 3rd Bn. 8th Punjab Regiment.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m.—Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra.
8-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Greenwich. A sports talk.
8-45 p.m.—Gramophone records.
8-50 p.m.—Northern Studio Orchestra.
9-30 p.m. Wireless Military Band.
10-30 p.m.—News Bulletin.
10-44 p.m.—B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.

MUSLIM AMBULANCE SOCIETY

"At Home" To Mr Killedar

A large number of guests attended an "At Home" on Saturday evening, at the Anjuman Islam Gardens, given by the Muslim Ambulance Society, in honour of Mr. M. M. Killedar.

The "At Home" was preceded by the presentation of an address to Mr. Killedar on behalf of the Managing Committee of the Muslim Ambulance Society, Mr. Haji Yousuf Sobani, presided on the occasion. Tre address made reference to the services of Mr. Killedar in connection with the Ambulance Society of which he was the chairman.

In a brief reply Mr. Killedar thanked the organisers and the guests for the honour they did him and appealed for their co-operation in the work of the Muslim Ambulance Brigade which was rendering very useful humanitarian service without any distinction of caste and creed.

EXTENSION TO CITY SCHOOL BUILDING

Physical Culture For Girls

The opening ceremony of the extension of the "Chanda Ramji Girls' High School Building" and "The Trikam Nathoo Physical Culture Hall" was performed on Sunday by Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri who presided on the occasion. The ceremony took place in the compound of the school itself at Girgaum Back Road.

After the prayer, the Lady Superintendent of the school Miss Nawazbai Contractor welcomed the guests of the evening and, in a neat little speech, narrated her experiences and her impressions of the Western Educational Institutions which she had gathered in her recent tour of the continent. Since that time she cherished the desire to have a physical culture hall attached to her school. And consequently she was glad to see her hope realized so soon. She concluded with an appeal for funds.

At the conclusion of the welcome speech there was a choice programme of dances and physical demonstration of young girls which were greatly appreciated by those present.

In the midst of the programme, the President opened the silver lock of the new building with the silver key. In doing so he reviewed in short the activities of the Institution from its very inception.

On account of limited accommodation, and the heavy rush of guests, it was decided to repeat the programme on Monday.

A hearty vote of thanks by Professor V. G. Rao, terminated the day's programme.

WHAT MAYOR'S RELIEF COMMITTEE DID

Dr. Javle's Tribute To Bombay's Splendid Response

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund was held in the Mayor's Room on Friday last at which the Chairman, Dr. M. C. Javle, observed that that the total collections of the Committee uptodate came to Rs. 4,87,490, out of which Rs. 3,06,930 were for the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund and Rs. 1,80,560 for Babu Rajendra Prasad's Bihar Central Earthquake Relief Fund. He understood that the City had also contributed a sum of Rs. 68,240 through the Central Bank of India and a sum of Rs. 2,16,800 through the "Bombay Chronicle," "Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar."

In this way the total sum contributed by the City came to Rs. 7,72,530, which was an achievement of which the City could well be proud.

He also mentioned that a large number of school children had contributed one anna and two annas not only in the City but alsoo in the district of Thana. The millhands and the labourers had paid their quota. Various offices and factories had collected contributions and sent them to the Fund.

Had it not been for the fact that the collections of this Fund had synchronised with the H.O.H. Fete which was being run in aid of the Bombay Hospitals, an object in no way less deserving than that of the Earthquake Fund, the Earthquake Relief Fund would have swelled much more.

VICEROY'S SATISFACTION.

He was glad to inform the Committee that when he had the pleasure of paying a visit to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willington at Delhi in the last week, both of them were pleased to express to him their great satisfaction at the splendid response which Bombay gave to their appeal for funds. He further said that the Western India Trut Club was the largest contributor to the Fund and particularly thanked them for not deducting from the realizations of the race day. The suggestion for of their permanent staff, etc. Government also were good enough to give a grant-in-aid equal to the amount of the entertainment, etc., taxes collected on the race day. The suggestion for running a Lucky Bag scheme had not yet materialised for some reason or the other and he hoped that that the scheme would be undertaken in the near future.

MR. NARIMAN COLLECTS RS. 39,449.

He thanked all the members of the Committee for their help in collecting money and said that he was glad to inform the Committee that Mr. K. F. Nariman was responsible for collecting Rs. 39,449; Sir Jamshedji Jejeebhoy, Bart. Rs. 28,104; Mr. R. M. Chinoy Rs. 11,000; Mr. Behram N. Karanjia Rs. 8,423; Mrs. Raiji Rs. 5 519; Mrs. Shuff Tyabji Rs. 3,923; and Rev. Mackenzie Rs. 2,004.

Rev. John Mackenzie then moved a resolution placing on record the Committee's appreciation of the services rendered by Dr. Javle to the Committee. He observed that ever since the Fund was inaugurated, Dr. Javle had to put in tremendous work and energy and had carried out his duties with great enthusiasm.

MAY DAY CELEBRATION

International Solidarity Of Working Class

The secretaries of the Young Workers' League and the All-India Red Trade Union Congress write:—

May Day has always been the day for the expression of the International solidarity of the working class. On May Day the working class in every country demonstrates its unity—solidarity and its determination to fight for workers' Rule and Socialism. On May Day, the working class takes a review of its forces. It is a grandiose demonstration of the United front of the entire working class—of the toiling masses, as a whole.

May Day, this year, will be a landmark in the history of the development of the working class struggle in India. It will arrive when the workers in one of the most important industries in India would have organised themselves to fight the capitalist offensive of wage-cuts, rationalisation and unemployment. The textile workers in Sholapur, Ahmedabad and Cawnpore are already engaged in a struggle with the owners, in defence of their already low wages. The textile workers of Bombay will have united their forces in a general strike on the 23rd April.

UNITED FRONT.

The workers in the other industries like Railways, jute, docks and other industries, too, are engaged in struggling against wage-cuts, retrenchments and unemployment. This year's May Day, coming as it does—against the tackground of an intensified general offensive against standard of wages and of an All-India mobilisation of the workers at least in one industry for a fight against this offensive, can be transformed into a demonstration of the united front of the entire working class, not only of Bombay but of the whole of India. All the unions and all the organisations of the workers in Bombay and elsewhere must cooperate in making this day a day of unified monster demonstrations, mass meetings and processions. The various unions and organisations may hold their separate meetings in various localities, but they should all march the workers out in processions headed by the banners and flags of their organisation and join in one monster procession which will proceed to a single overflow mass meeting, at a suitable place in the city where speakers will address the meeting from various platforms.

AGAINST WHITE PAPER.

On this day, the working class will demonstrate for freedom, for the release of all political prisoners, for the withdrawal and repeal of all repressive laws and ordinances, and against repression in Bengal and against the constitution of the White Paper. We call upon all the toiling population and their political organisations to participate in this demonstration and follow the lead of the working class in the struggle for freedom, bread and land.

Finally, on this May Day the working class of Bombay and other places will demonstrate its solidarity with the workekrs of Austria, Germany and China in their bitter struggle.

On May day, the workers of India will congratulate the workers of the U.S.S.R. on the huge strides they are making in the building up of Socialism.

RELIEF FOR BLIND

The Hon. Secretary of the Poona School and Home for the blind announces the receipt of Rs. 2,146-8-0, of which the sum of Rs. 1,234 was received through donations and Rs. 912-8-0 through sale of tickets.

MOTOR DRIVERS CALL OFF STRIKE

JULLUNDUR, April 14.

On the intervention of Lala Bhagat Ram, M.L.C. and Sardar K. S. Mann, Bar-at-Law, the motor drivers of Chuharkana have called off the strike they had resorted to as a protest against alleged high-handedness of the small Town Committee.

They were advised to pay the usual tax to the Committee and represent their grievances, if any to the higher authorities for redress.—United Press.

THANA MUNICIPAL BUDGET PASSED

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, April 14.

The estimates for the year 1934-35 on the revenue side were adopted by the General Board, Mr. L. S. Tanpure presiding, at an adjourned budget meeting of the Thana Municipality last evening.

Mr. D. K. Ovalekar moved that the budget estimates proposed by the Standing Committee, with a modification of Rs. 9,300 in place of Rs. 5,000 shown in the opening balance, be approved and adopted.

Mr. C. T. Randine's adjournment motion to refer back the budget to the Standing Committee was defeated.

Mr. N. T. Kelkar moved an amendment suggesting several reductions in the items.

When put to vote the proposition was carried by a majority.

The total revenue is estimated at Rs. 2,27,750.

VAJRESHWARI TEMPLE FESTIVAL

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
THANA, April 14.

The temple of "Shri Vajreshwari" was the scene of great rejoicing last night, when a palanquin, bearing the idol of the goddess, was taken out on the occasion of the Chaitri Amavashya, being the last day of the dark half of the month of Chaitra.

Heralded by the glaring light of the ignited fireworks the "Palkhi" procession went round the village, which was "en fete" for about a week th's year like the previous ones.

At a moderate estimate, 25,000 devout Hindu country-folk paid their annual visit to the temple for "darshan."

The temple is built on a fortress at the height of about 40 ft from the foot of the hill.

The British Government contributes Rs. 149 per annum towards the expenses of the temple in lieu of the excise revenue from the six villages in the neighbourhood.

The hot springs, about a mile from the temple, are well-known for their curative value of skin diseases.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION

The All-India Khadi Exhibition Committee, which has been appointed to carry on the work of the All-India Khadi Exhibition to be held in Bombay from 28th April to 13th May, is formed of the following:—

Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji (President), Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Mr. Vithaldas V. Jerajani, Mr. Jaishri Raiji and Mr. Dhirajlal C. Modi (Joint Honorary Secretaries).

Mr. Markandrai Mehta (Treasurer).

The address of the office of the All-India Khadi Exhibition Committee where inquiries may be made is 196, D Gaiwadi, Bombay.

Arrangements have been made with the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company to allow concessions to the exhibitors. Similarly, arranments have also been made with the G. I. P. Railway to allow similar concessions. As regards other Railways the Exhibition Committee have applied for concession and hope to get them soon. However, to save time, Exhibitors are requested to inquire for the same, at their respective booking stations. If required Khadi Bhandar will clear the goods, if railway receipts, for 'exhibits and Khadi' are sent to them for clearance.

Exhibitors coming to Bombay might preferably write to the Committee in advance, if any arrangement for their boarding and lodging is to be made.

WHO ORIGINATED CIVIL RESISTANCE MOVEMENT?

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

Swami Govindanand has issued the following statement:—

"It did not surprise me in the least when Gandhiji withdrew civil resistance for Swaraj on the pretence that the masses had not received the full message of Satyagraha. The step has been taken merely to retain his leadership and nothing more. I know whenever Gandhiji finds himself in odds he contradicts his own beliefs. I challenge his statement when he blames the masses. They have made more sacrifices than any of the leaders as the saying goes "blood of the soldiers is the glory of the General."

AT CALCUTTA CONGRESS

Swamiji further says:—"What right has Gandhiji to call off the civil resistance mobement himself and is he the German Hitler? It was A I C C., that initiated the movement and it is that body that must call it off. I wonder why should Gandhiji call himself as originator of the civil resistance movement It was in 1906 at the Calcutta Congress that the Passive Resistance Resolution was passed. Babu Bepin Chandra Paul preached it for the first time and actually practised it in 1908 by refusing to give evidence in a Sedition Trial. On a larger scale it was practised by the "Komagata Maru" passengers as a result of which 350 people were arrested and locked up in the Alipore Jail.

FIGHT TO BITTER END

"I must say that at last wisdom and truth have dawned on Gandhiji who, resisting the situation, has suspended the movement to make easy for the Congress Swaraj Party to fight the White Paper to the bitter end. It is a healthy gesture for the Viceroy to remove the ban from the A I C C., and release all the political prisoners".—United Press.

PROVINCIAL TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

To Meet In Bombay On Eve Of Textile Strike To Decide Line Of Action

The following statement has been issued by Mr. D. L. Pathak, Provincial Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Bombay:—

On the eve of the General Strike of the Textile workers the Bombay Provincial Trades Union Conference is meeting on 21st and 22nd instant. Mr. Rajni Mukherjee, Provincial Organising Secretary of the All-India Trades Union Congress has consented to preside. Mr. Jhabvalla, the Vice-President of the A. I. T. U. C., has been elected the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

TO REVISE MOVEMENT.

The Provincial Conference is meeting again in Bombay after a period of two years. It is an attempt to revive the Trade Union activities of this province, and to build up a healthy movement. Disruptive tactics and the failure to recognize the immediate ends of the movement had almost broken up the splendid organisations of the workers that had grown up till 1928. The phenomenal growth of Trade Unionism was followed by a period of 'steady decline both in organisational strength and the fighting capacity of the workers.

CAUSES OF DECLINE.

The failure of the Textile General Strike, the Railway General Strike and more than a hundred strikes in individual industries and trades had dealt a severe blow to the workers organisations. The workers were beaten and cowed down in the grip of the deep economic crisis that is strangling the life of the toiling masses. There were no organisations to meet the capitalist offensive and the policy of continuous wage cuts and retrenchment and rationalization dealt a heavy blow to Industrial Labour.

NEW LIFE.

The workers are gradually recovering from the reaction. They are shaking off their lethargy and are again preparing to fight. The forces are slowly being mobilized into action. Every Union is showing new life and activity. The baneful influences that were responsible for the mistakes of the past have been eliminated, though not completely. The Reformists have gone into oblivion and do not interfere much with the workers struggle and the ultra-leftists have modified their tactics. The United front exists in the Textile General Strike. The need of the hour is to pool all recourses in the struggle of the textile workers, and the whole movement is recognising this need.

CONFERENCE FOR ACTION.

The Provincial Trades Unions Conference will give the finishing touch to the preparations for the general strike which is coming off on the 23rd instant. The workers of all industries, transport and trades will meet not only to discuss their own specific grievances and formulate their demands, but specially to give their sympathy and support to the struggle of the textile workers. It will not be a conference to deliberate and discuss: it will be a conference which will decide upon action.

QUESTION OF UNITY.

The question of unity will reach a further stage at this conference if the non-affiliated Unions send their fraternal delegates with a consultative vote. This unity on the eve of action will appear more real and pave the way for better understanding and abiding unity of the two All-India organizations in the near future. All non-affiliated Unions desirous of sending their delegates should write to the Secretary at the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Parel, Bombay.

APPEAL FOR SUPPORT.

There is a large section of workers that still remains unorganized. To them also we appeal to join the Conference in order to listen to the message of the All-India Trades Union Congress and carry it to the whole class.

I also appeal to the general public and specially to those who are interested in the Labour movement to attend the conference as our sympathisers.

The working class in India is fighting not merely for a few economic concessions, but for the freedom of the country. While carrying on this fight it fights also for the emancipation of other classes.

BOMBAY CYCLISTS SET UP NEW RECORD

The Secretary of the Swastik League writes:—

The two cyclists of the Swastik League Bombay, Messrs. V. S. Joshi and N. J. Phatak who created a new record in February last by riding a distance of 215 miles from Bombay to Alibag and back in 23 hours and forty five minutes with an interval of 8 hours for rest in the middle attempted to cover the distance from Bombay to Poona and back in minimum time on the 25th of March last. Owing, however, to an accident near Ghatkoper on their return journey Mr. Phatak had to give up the journey while Mr. Joshi completed the same in 23 hours taking 12 hours to go from Bombay to Poona and 11 hours to return to Bombay.

They repeated the attempt on the 5th inst. Starting from the League's headquarters at Girgaum Back Road early in the morning at 5 a.m. they reached Poona at 5 minutes past four in the afternoon thus covering the distance between Bombay and Poona in 11 hours and 5 minutes. They started on their return journey the next day at 7 a.m. and Mr. Phatak reached the League's headquarters at 6-10 p.m. while Mr. Joshi being detained near Thana owing to punctures to his cycle reached the same place at 6-30 p.m. Thus Mr. Phatak completed the journey in 22 hours 15 minutes while Mr. Joshi did the same in 22 hours and 35 minutes. Some time back two Parsee cyclists had completed the same journey in 23 hours.

Official And Personal

The Governor of Bombay visited the Arthur Road Jail and the House of Correction.

Mr. D. Symington lunched at Government House.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended the Semi-Final of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1934

TRUCE TO CONTROVERSIES

With the revival of the Swaraj Party some controversies have arisen regarding the procedure to be followed by it and its precise relations towards the Congress. But the sooner these controversies are amicably settled, the better for all concerned. With the personal aspects of the controversies we shall not concern ourselves for the present, but the points of principle involved in them need to be discussed dispassionately. One of the debated questions is whether it is quite necessary to hold a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in order to give effect to the Delhi decisions, or it is not enough that Gandhiji has blessed them. The answer depends upon what precise relation the Swarajists wish to maintain towards the Congress. If they are content with the general sympathy of the public which is practically guaranteed to them by Gandhiji's support, and if their party wishes to function without any formal relation to the Congress, they can perhaps do without the All-India Congress Committee's endorsement of Gandhiji's decision, though it is much to be doubted if the public will be kindly disposed towards a body that evades a clear Congress decision on Council-entry while professing to speak for the Congress in the Councils. And it cannot be forgotten that the Swaraj Party of Deshbandhu Das and Pundit Motilal Nehru did not contest elections until it had obtained the permission of the All-India Congress Committee. However, apart from the important constitutional aspect of the question pointed out by Mr. K. F. Nariman, so many prominent Swarajist leaders have expressed the need for an endorsement of the Delhi decisions by the A. I. C. C. that we do not think it necessary to discuss this point further.

Anomalous Position

Some Congressmen think that Government will not permit a meeting of the A. I. C. C. at all. They base this belief on a curious interpretation they put upon that part of Gandhiji's statement wherein he asks Congressmen to leave civil disobedience only to himself for the present. They interpret this to mean that Gandhiji would carry on Satyagraha on behalf of the Congress, just as individuals were for some time past allowed to offer civil disobedience on behalf of the Congress. We think that this is a much-laboured interpretation of his statement. In any case, Congress cannot accept such a position as is here suggested. In the first place vicarious sacrifice by one man for an indefinite period without even the expectation of his example being followed by others soon enough can hardly be called a movement. Nor can such an anomalous position yield appreciable political results. Above all, the Congress will not stultify itself by accepting an ignoble position in which Congressmen virtually save their own skins by asking Gandhiji to suffer for them. One can understand the latter sacrificing himself for the Congress or the country according to his conscience irrespective of their wishes. But we cannot imagine the Congress or the country asking Gandhiji to do so or to accept his offer to do so.

Summon A. I. C. C.

One more question that is being debated is whether Congressmen should only permit the Swarajists to enter the Councils, that is to say, only abandon the positive boycott of the Councils as declared in 1930 or they should regard them as their accredited representatives in the Councils. We have always preferred the latter course. The former may benefit a few individuals but cannot yield appreciable results. It should be obvious that the policy that we suggest can be effective only if it is approved by the A. I. C. C. We hope, therefore, that a meeting of this body will be convened without any delay. We do not believe that in the altered circumstances Government would be so unwise or unmindful of their interests as to ban such a meeting.

Deplorable Defiance

We regret to note that the Board of the East India Cotton Association has not yet paid any heed to the wishes of the cotton trading public to restrict the trading hours from 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. instead of the all day and night business as at present. Its conduct is all the more regrettable because it is in flagrant defiance of a clear mandate it received from its own general body as far back as 8th September last to restrict its trading hours in some suitable manner. It is amazing that the Board has yet failed to give effect to the mandate. This deliberate defiance is justified by interested parties on the ground that there are complicated technical difficulties preventing restriction and that hurried restriction will lead to undesirable results. These are childish arguments. Nowhere else in the world are unrestricted hours in cotton trading or in any other market permitted. If there are any mysterious technical difficulties in Bombay, they should be openly stated before the general body and its decision altered. Else the former decision must be respected. If neither course is adopted, the Board itself must be altered. A body that comfortably sleeps over a mandate for seven months and now feigns horror of hasty action cannot be expected to be very earnest about its responsibilities.

Fruits Of Ottawa

In his survey of the import trade of India during the first nine months of the fiscal year His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India shows that the percentage of our imports from Britain rose during the period from 35.8 to 41.3. The rise is largely due, as admitted by the Trade Commissioner, to the preferences on a wide range of goods secured under the Ottawa Agreement. But the survey is one-sided and does not fully indicate the adverse reactions of these preferences in other countries exporting to India, except that what Britain has gained other countries have lost. The reports of Italy's action against imports from India are but one warning to India of the danger to her from the Ottawa Pact from the Indian point of view. But the pity of it is that the Government and their subservient supporters look at the question more from the British, or as it suits them to call it, from the Imperial point of view.

UNDER THE TREES

I was reading a book
About old things
When a flutter of wings
On the high trees
Drew me out of my room,
And as I unresisting lay
Under the green boughs
Shaded from the keen sun,
I loved the thought
That I was alive this day,
And not when starched kings
And frail queens with storm-torn looks,
With narrow brows held in low crowns
And gem-besprinkled cloaks,
And long eyes and large stare,
Lived in the gloom
Of painted room,
And passion swirled around them
Like blood fresh-shed,
And so with my unfinished book
As pillow to my head,
Unregretting the dead,
I mused away.
While the birds I love
In a commingled throng
Sang through my dreams
Their heedless song

S. SUHRAWARDY in the "NEW STATESMAN AND NATION."

IN THE LAW COURTS

Hindu Law Reforms And Duty Of Lawyers

(BY N. H. P.)

The Hindu Law moulded and perfected three thousand years ago for a society then existing, can scarcely be expected to fulfil the requirements of modern times. Whereas law should be uniform for all those that come within its fold, the Hindu law at present is divided into different and far varying schools, with the result that they help to retard unity among the provinces. The law of inheritance is unnecessarily complicated with its sapindas, sakulyas, samanodakas, sagotras, samana pravaras and Bandhus. The rights of women are different in different provinces. Custom has stereotyped sects and divisions, with the result that Hinduism has ceased to become a force in nation building. Here is a great field for activity by Hindu lawyers. They can give an immense fillip towards simplifying, modernising and vitalising the Hindu Law by educating public opinion and introducing legislation so as to enable the Hindu society to hold its own among the Rishis of ancient India, and they should justify their existence and profession by taking a lead in this regard.

Self-Inflicted Evils.

There is no doubt that the Hindu Law stands in very great need of reform. An orthodox Hindu statesman, Sir T. Madhavrao said over half a century ago that there was no society which suffered so much from self-inflicted evils as the Hindu society. As pointed out by Sir Govindrao Madgaoker, when presiding at the Conference of the All-India Hindu Law Research and Reform Association held in the year 1929, the Hindu society is beset with extreme conservatism, lack of perspective, reluctance to face realities, attempts to work round difficulties by metaphysical casuistry and legal subtleties, inability to adapt itself to altered circumstances, and stubborn pride in the past with insufficient thought of the present and the future. It is not merely from some of the Shastries and Pundits, but too often, it is from those least versed in our ancient laws that the outcry proceeds of sacrilege and of religion in danger whenever any proposal for reform is mooted. When the social structure has so altered that the existing law results in consistent hardship not contemplated by ancient principles and legislators, and it appears that a proposed reform will result in improvement, it is the obvious duty of all well-wishers of Hinduism, to give their support to that reform.

No Fifth Caste In Hindu Law.

There are under the Hindu Law, four classes and four classes only viz., (1) Brahman, (2) Kshatriya, (3) Vaishya and (4) Sudra. All those who do not come under the first three (twice born) classes come under the fourth class—Sudras. There may be an unlimited number of sub-sections among the Sudras, but there is no fifth class according to Manu. It follows from this that there is no separate class under the Hindu Law, as "untouchable". The latter are included among Sudras, and are members of the Hindu community. Certain disabilities are attached by Hindu Law to the twice-born classes, from which the Sudra class is free. Persons belonging to the twice born classes are enjoined to marry in their

(Continued on page 11).

BETTER NOT!

(We hear that Mr. Churchill is coming to India.)

"The great Mr. Churchill's coming!"—
In our ears are little birds drumming,
And cables are busy humming
Th'important news.
To us it seems to savour
Of some unpleasant flavour—
For he'll evidently favour
Us with 'is views.
And we'll like to throw them
To the winds, which'll blow them
To and fro, to and fro them
Until they're not!
And Winnie'll be fill'd with ire,
And indulge in words of fire,
And we'll 've to call'm a ...r
—And we'll be curs'd a lot!
—And then there'll be a quarrel,
With none e'er winning the laurel;
And here it is, the moral::: :
That Winnie should not start!
—Then everything'll be peaceful;
Proper, right, and easeful—
And we can do the needful
Without Winnie's art.

—"Chronicler."

RUSSIA & JAPAN COME TOGETHER

Both Governments Have Taken Definite Steps Towards Reconciliation

(By AZIZ AZAD.)

MOSCOW, March 23.

Soviet-Japanese relations, the center of world interest, are apparently on the verge of slight improvement. Both the Governments have taken definite steps towards reconciliation, though the atmosphere in the Far East is still saturated with danger. The Manchokau authorities have released the six Soviet officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway after six months' detention.

This move on the part of Japan received a quick response from the Soviet Government. According to authoritative sources, Mr. Yurinev, the Soviet Ambassador to Japan, has offered the Japanese Foreign Minister in Tokio new conditions for the resumption of negotiations recently ruptured on the sale of the C.E.R. The Soviet Government agrees to accept paper instead of gold yens from the Japanese Government in their purchase of the railroad.

Another serious question pending in the U.S.S.R.-Japanese reconciliation is the Japanese fishing rights in the Soviet waters. In this case, also, the Soviet diplomates have formulated a solution of the Soviet Japanese entanglement satisfactory to the requirements of the Japanese fishing concerns.

With these two serious problems cleared up there remains no cause for dispute between the two neighbouring Powers. An era of peace must follow. But there can be no guarantee, because, if certain circles desire war they will have no difficulty in finding arguments for it.

FRANCE AND SOVIET RUSSIA

The hostile relations, which prevailed between the Governments of the U.S.S.R. and France prior to Hitler's coming into power in Germany, have gone through a complete metamorphosis. The present common interests of these two republics have made them close friends. Mr. Herriot's visit to the U.S.S.R. laid the foundation of this friendship. The conclusion of the Pact of non-aggression and amity, and the latterly signed trade-agreement between the Soviet Union and France, of course, strengthened this well-laid foundation.

The latest link in the chain of the development of Franco-Soviet relations is the awarding of gold and silver medals by the French Government to the sailors of the Soviet Steamship, "Sovietskaya Neft."

In May 1932—the newly built French steamship, "George Philippard" took fire in the Indian Ocean. The "Sovietskaya Neft", receiving a signal from the George Philippard immediately shifted her course and lay-to alongside of the burning steamer. At great risk to their lives, the Soviet sailors transferred the passengers to their own ship, thus saving 478 people from a sure death.

The French press, at that time, instead of offering thanks for this heroic rescue, started a violent anti-Soviet campaign, charging the Soviet ship with heaving set fire to the George Philippard.

But now the political situation has been changed. This heroic act of the Soviet sailors has been rewarded with its due attention. M. Alphand, the French ambassador to Moscow, received the crew and captain of "Sovietskaya Neft" on March 20 and awarded

(Continued on page 10)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

NO DIFFERENCE

At the annual meeting of the Bewdley Unionist Association the diehards once more threatened defections from the party if Mr. Baldwin did not make a reassuring statement on India. Mr. Baldwin then made a very reassuring statement saying how much he was impressed by the sincerity of his opponents as well as of his supporters. We shall not say much about the sincerity of either side, but we have always doubted if there is really much difference between the Baldwinites and the Churchillites. Mr. Baldwin himself gave an assurance that he would do his utmost to prevent differences of opinion from being exacerbated, and to hold the party together. He has done so before and will continue to do so. Even the diehards were now satisfied and the motion of confidence was adopted with acclamation.

THE TWO CONSTITUTIONS.

Incidentally, Mr. Baldwin stated that there was no possibility of Government's Bill on the Joint Committee's report being presented to Parliament before winter. We doubt if the Bill will be presented this year at all. Government have created many conflicting interests and it is not easy to adjust them even tolerably. The Nationalists, who knew full well that the Bill will not even approximate to the country's demand, are interested in the publication of the Bill only to the extent it will help them better to determine the nature of their opposition to the measure. They will determine their own constitution in their own country in their own Constituent Assembly. Mr. Horace Alexander has stated an elementary truth in his article in the "New Statesman" in commending this method and saying that it is impossible to suppose that a constitution devised in England would be fit for India.

RUSSIA AND THE LEAGUE.

The latest about Russia and the League of Nations is that it all depends on the attitude of the two great League Powers, Britain and France. A position of secondary importance for Russia is, of course, unthinkable. Russia will demand and will have to be given, as a matter of unquestionable right, a permanent seat on the Council of the League. That would naturally be very uncomfortable for leaders of the old diplomacy who have so far ruled the League. The present French Government, moreover, is Chauvenist and Sir John Simon is notorious for his conservatism. Yet if the League is to be revived—it is practically dead—as a working institution of international peace, the assistance of Russia and America is necessary.

HINDUS AND THE AWARD.

Leaders of the Hindu Mahasabha and others, who sympathise with the communalist politics of that body, seem to have made up their minds to fight elections to legislatures on the issue of the Communal Award. The Communal Award, it goes without saying, is an evil. It involves injustice to the Hindu community, it is even harmful to the interests of the very community which is supposed to benefit by it. And the sooner it is changed the better it would be for all concerned except, of course, the third party. But it would be unfortunate if the Award were to be made the sole, or even the main issue, at elections. Apart from the fact that the representatives of Hindu communalism were themselves responsible, equally with those of Muslim communalism, for invoking the Premier's arbitration, it should be obvious to the meanest intelligence that to place the Communal Award in the forefront of electioneering campaigns is to play the game of the enemies of India's freedom.

IS THIS FAIR?

The authorities at Sholapur had already prohibited, in the name of Law and Order, strikers' meetings within Municipal limits. How such an order would affect workers fighting for their bread, they knew very well. But they have not stopped there. The strikers are to be pursued outside Municipal limits also. Their leaders have been directed not to address meetings within Municipal limits and five miles around while the prohibition against meetings has been extended to Sholapur City Revenue limits. These orders can only mean one thing in practice. They will work against the organisation of the workers and their solidarity. Why do Government confine themselves to strike-breaking activities alone? Is it no part of their duty to give some attention to the other side?

SIKH PRISONERS IN KABUL.

It will be recalled that some time back two Sikhs, Sardar Gurmukh Singh and Sardar Prithvi Singh, were arrested in Kabul on a charge of sedition. A Defence Committee was formed in the Punjab and Lala Sham Lal Advocate of Lahore, wired, on behalf of the Committee, to the Afghan Foreign Minister to "allow Counsel from India to defend prisoners and reasonable facilities for interview to Counsel and friends," and to "stay proceedings to enable Counsel to reach Kabul for defence". No request could be more reasonable. But the reply that has been vouchsafed through the Afghan Consul-General at Delhi is astonishing. "The Afghan Government" it says, "cannot tolerate any outside interference with their law. British Law is applicable in India, not in Afghanistan". It is obvious that Lala Shamlal's wire did not raise—it would have been extremely foolish to do so—any question of the applicability of British Law; all that was asked for was facilities for defence and interviews. Why the Afghan Government rushed to the conclusion that Lala Shamlal was going to defend the prisoners according to British law, it is impossible to appreciate. The Afghan Government will be perfectly justified in guarding and guarding jealously the Independence of Afghanistan. But the reply and the grounds of refusal constitute an instance of needless hyper-sensitiveness.

Press Views

Gandhiji's Critics

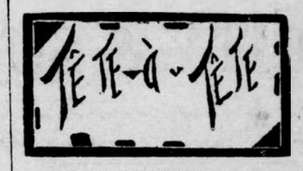
It was inevitable that a decision of such momentous importance as the calling off of the civil disobedience movement would evoke strong and even bitter criticism in many quarters. And yet in some cases at least the criticism is manifestly unjust. While it is undoubtedly open to a critic to find fault with the Mahatma's statement both on the score of the grounds on which his action is based and on the score of its unnecessary limitations, let no one forget that the main thing, the thing that overshadows all other things, is the action itself. Those critics who forget this and make a concentrated attack on the grounds and the limitations of the Mahatma's action entirely miss its true character and its profound meaning and significance.—"Tribune."

"Unmitigated Nonsense"

The demand for a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee has been revived with re-doubled vigorous and Mr. Nariman and his friends are at it for all they are worth. Should Government lift their ban, we have no doubt the meeting will be held. Gandhiji has made it clear that his statement regarding suspension of civil resistance is at best a recommendation, but coming as it does from the author of the programme it has without doubt all the character of a mandate about it. All this fuss, all this rumpus, about the All-India Congress Committee being restored its authority therefore is unmitigated nonsense. As if those who demand it are anxious that Civil Resistance should be resumed? As if they have not done all they can to secure the suspension? Mr. Nariman, with all the unction of patriotic virtuousity, exclaims that the Congress is not a theological laboratory and is furious because Gandhiji's advice was not the result of political expediency but "in answer to intense self-introspection, searching of heard and waiting on God." Need the two be necessarily contradictory? Gandhiji's spiritual outlook is peculiarly his own, but it ill becomes men, who cannot do without his political leadership, to indulge in ill-mannered gibes at it and thereby at what Gandhiji holds most solemn and sacred. Gandhiji will have to be taken as he is and it is unpardonable effrontery on the part of men who would have him sacrifice himself to be caustic at his expense. Fortunately people of this type even in the Congress constitute far less than the proverbial miscroscopic minority the vast majority having no patience with language that jars so singularly on good sense and right feeling.—"Searchlight."

No Rival Parties

The All-India Congress Committee will have to consider whether it will allow the Swaraj Party to be its agent in the matter of Council entry or take direct charge of the Council entry programme along with other plans of action. It will have to provide that there may not be rival Swaraj parties to run the elections in any province and the unseemly squabbles out of rival Congress organizations may not again raise their heads. But for the Government action in declaring unlawful all Congress organizations, the Bengal dispute would have been more acrimonious. The A. I. C. C. will have to provide against such contingencies in anticipation of the Congress organizations openly functioning again.—"A. B. Patrika."



"SAY WHEN?"
Assembly Dissolution."

The Assembly IS dissolute. It does not yet show signs of having had its fill of futility.

* * * *

"The present constitutional changes," says Mr. Jamnadas Mehta," were forged at our back."

This is an aptly worded and appropriate complaint, considering that the subject of the discourse was Mahatma Gandhi who is in the habit of forging, oh, everything over Mr. Mehta's poor and very much devoted head.

* * * *

Yes, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is again at it. ("It" means his historic task).

In a brilliant performance at Girgaon he exposed and stripped Mahatma Gandhi and Congressmen bare except for the covering which he himself supplied very considerately in the form of darts and shafts.

* * * *

His most devastating shaft was the question aimed at Gandhiji: "Is he carrying God in his pocket?" Poor Gandhiji, how can he carry God in his pocket when he could never succeed even in carrying M—er—Mr. Mehta?

* * * *

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta asks why Gandhiji waited so long to discover the failure of C. D. when there was a proof in "the case of Nila Nagini." But then Gandhiji is so obstinate. Ever since 1920 a Nila Nagini—having duly signed the Ashram, sorry, the Congress creed—has been persistentently staring him in the face as proof positive of the failure of Satyagraha, N.-C.-O., C. D. and what not. But the old man "would" refuse to take notice of her.

Well done Mr. Mehta, though. It was time to rub it in again.

* * * *

But let it not be thought that Mr. J. Mehta does not believe in a spiritual side to politics. Indeed, he does. He insists that whatever you do in politics you must begin with a mantra.

He is, for instance, all for signing the Congress creed. Although he would not follow Congressmen, he would follow every non-Congressman if he would but sign the Congress creed.

Now, the position is perfectly intelligible. Mr. Mehta revels in being a rebel. It is obviously impossible for him to rebel against an organisation without first belonging to it.

The "historic task" cannot otherwise be performed.

* * * *

By the way, there is a spirited controversy going on in the columns of a contemporary about the Indian Rope Trick. May we invite the attention of all concerned to the possibilities of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in settling the dispute? Given a rope, "Attainment of Purna Swaraj by the People of India by all Legitimate and Peaceful means," Mr. Mehta can do any number and kind of vanishing tricks.

* * * *

"C. S. MENINGITIS AT AGRA"
—Headline in upcountry paper.

Reads like the name of some important personage touring India. One of the incognito M. P.'s?

* * * *

Swami Govindananda wants to know "What right has Gandhiji to call off the Civil Resistance movement himself?" Then Swami Govindananda says ". . . at last wisdom and truth have dawned on Gandhiji, who has suspended the movement . . . ."

Comment, as wisdom and truth would say, is superfluous.

* * * *

The Soviet is floating a big internal loan for internal welfare.

It is suggested that India too should float a big loan—another of the series. But with the minor difference that it should be floated externally for Indian external welfare as embodied in the persons of retired Indian Army and Civilian Officers in Great Britain.

* * * *

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY.

If you wish to improve your memory, lend small sums of money to your friends.

* * * *

Mother: "What are you playing at, children?"

Molly: "Weddings, Mummy. I am the bride, and Mary is the brides-maid."

Mother: "But you have no bridegroom!"

Molly: "I know this is quite a small wedding."

TAX-PAYERS THREATEN DIRECT ACTION

Civil Servants Continue Demonstrations In Paris

29 RINGLEADERS SUSPENDED

PARIS, April 14.

Direct action by taxpayers was threatened in connection with civil servant's demonstrations like the postal servants daily strike.

Despite the summary suspension of 29 ringleaders the demonstration was repeated to-day.

The National Federation of Taxpayers with a membership of half a million presented a manifesto that unless immediate steps were taken to work the administrative machinery, the Federation would order members to cease paying the wherewithal to remunerate employees who do not do their duty and are not compelled to do it.—Reuter.

SMALLER NATIONS GET RESTIVE

Swedish Memorandum To League Of Nations

GENEVA, April 14.

The impatience of smaller nations at the delay of Disarmament Conference revealed in the movement led by Sweden which has communicated to the League the text of the proposals for hastening substantial convention.

Holland, Norway, Spain and Switzerland have approved the proposals which will be considered at the next meeting of the Bureau.

The Swedish memorandum suggests that the convention should be limited to certain branches of armaments leaving a comprehensive solution until later and postponing naval considerations until 1935.—Reuter.

LUCKY ESCAPE OF KING CAROL

Soldier's Talkativeness Foils Plot

(Special Cable).
VIENNA, April 14.

A soldier's talkativeness led to the undoing of plot to assassinate King Carol just when the scheme was complete.

The conspirators, mostly Transylvanian officers, took rooms at Bucharest overlooking the points of route where King Carol would drive for the special Easter service church. Bomb supply was distributed in valise by the officers' servant. The latter was ignorant of the plot and told his acquaintances of officers' strange behaviour and mysterious heavy locked valise. The news reached higher quarters and resulted in the swoop and the discovery of incriminating material.

Notwithstanding the arrests, it is feared here that further trouble is brewing in Rumania.

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MINIMUM EXPORT PRICE PLAN

Wheat Advisory Committee Approves

(Special Cable).
ROME, April 14.

The International Wheat Advisory Committee approved the minimum export price plan; the agreement does not provide fixing the rigid minimum prices but the method whereby the prices including minimum differential rates can be obtained.

According to the communique the Committee observed the desirability of avoiding as far as possible, interference with machinery and practice of world trade in wheat.

Recommendations will be submitted to the Governments concerned with the suggestion that decisions to be reached for final action will be taken at a meeting in London on May 4.

The Conference expects to conclude on April 17.

"CORNERSTONE OF BRITISH POLICY"

Loyalty To League Of Nations

RUGBY, April 14.

The loyalty of the British Government to the League of Nations and its ideals was emphasised in a declaration made at the National Conference in Defence of the League by the Post-Master-General, Sir Kingsley Wood. He declared:

"I come here officially as a member of the present National Administration and assert again, if it is necessary to do so, that the National Government stand firmly by the League as the cornerstone of their policy".

PREMIER'S MESSAGE

He read a message from the Prime Minister, who stated: "The objects of the States who drew up and signed the covenant of the League are defined in its opening lines.—promotion of international co-operation and achievement of international peace and security. Promotion of international co-operation was, I take it, given the first place of all in the covenant, because, even in those days immediately succeeding the four and half years of war, it was the conviction of those working to prevent its recurrence that the first and best method to pursue was a positive policy of working out the unity of interest in humanitarian and other spheres, numerous and increasing, which affected all or many countries. This has remained the conviction of the successive British Governments and has been translated into policies with which several of those, who have been addressing the present conference, have been actively associated. The purpose of this message is to assure the conference that any fruitful forms of international co-operation, and especially those which the League of Nations found good, can come from continued encouragement and support from the National Government".—B. O. W.

BRITISH SLUM CLEARANCE

RUGBY, April 14.

The report of the Slum Clearance Committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects has expressed the unanimous view that all built up areas should be zoned for industrial, commercial and residential purposes.

The report recommends that powers should be given to the authorities to acquire areas for large re-housing projects. A National Executive Authority with power to plan on a national scale and ensure proper action by local authorities is suggested.—B. O. W.

THE SOVIET & WORKERS

Floating Big Loan For Their Material Welfare

MOSCOW, April 14.

The Soviet is floating a three-and-half milliard rouble internal loan in aid of the second five-year-plan, chiefly for the further growth of industry and capital investments, extension of social and cultural enterprises and increase of material welfare of workers.—Reuter's Special.

RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS

Aircraft In United States & Denmark

(Special Cable).
WASHINGTON, April 14.

The State Department announces that the United States and Denmark entered into three reciprocal agreements for operation of civil aircraft, issuance of pilots licences and acceptance of certificates of airworthiness of aircraft.

Similar agreements are in force in South Africa, and other countries.

ROOSEVELT AND SILVER LEGISLATION

Compromise To Avert Revolt In Congress

NEW YORK, April 15.

"The Herald Tribune's" Washington correspondent states that President Roosevelt, in conference with 15 Democratic leaders, including Mr. Garner Morgenthau, in an effort to check the revolting elements in the Congress and bring the session to an early adjournment by paving the way for an agreement on a minimum legislative programme, refrained from taking a flat stand against the silver inflationist legislation and indicated that he would compromise, although he made clear his opposition to the extreme mandatory silver action. The President will place the "monetary legislation" on the session's programme which is taken to mean that he will agree to some sort of a Silver Bill.—Reuter's Special.

JACOB BERGH DEAD

Pioneer Of Margarine Industry

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, April 14.

The death occurred of Jacob Vanden Bergh, pioneer of margarine industry, at the age of 85. He recently averred that the biggest mistake of his life was his retirement five years ago.

He married twice and leaves 20 children.

BUDGET BROADCAST

Departure From Practice

RUGBY, April 14.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who, on Tuesday evening, will deliver his budget speech to the House of Commons, will later broadcast an explanatory statement of its contents in the National Programme. This marks a new and interesting departure in practice. Later in the week, while the budget debate is continuing in the House, short talks, probably of a critical character, will be given on the subject by leaders of the Opposition Parties, Major Attlee (Labour) and Sir Herbert Samuel (Liberal). A reply on behalf of the Government to these critics will be broadcast at the end of the week.—B. O. W.

WORLD CHESS ... CHAMPIONSHIP

(Special Cable).
VILLINGE (Germany), April 14.

Fifth Game in the World's chess championship between Alekhine and Bogoljuboff ended in draw after 57 moves. Alekhine missing a winning chance.

The present score is: Alekhine three and half; Bogoljuboff one-and-half

ROCHETTE FOUND WITH THROAT CUT

More Light On French Financial Scandals

PARIS, April 14.

M Rochette, a well-known financier, was found lying with throat cut in the law-courts where he was a familiar figure for a decade in connection with financial scandals.

He was recently convicted for several years imprisonment on a charge of swindling and liberated pending appeal.

M Rochette was merely a spectator in the court.—Reuter's Special.

NEGRO STUDENTS THROWN OUT OF RESTAURANT

A miniature race riot was staged in the shadow of the capitol on March 17 when a score of hungry Negro students from Howard University attempted to break down the color line in the Senate restaurant, says a cable fro Washington.

Ignoring the recent ban on diners of their race in the restaurant patronized by the Government law-makers, the students marched en masse into the sacred precincts of the eating place and calmly seated themselves at five tables. Several horrified southern Senators hurried out to look for the police, while the students noisily called for service.

They refused to budge when the police arrived, and a lively scuffle took place before they were finally ejected. A number of other Negroes outside the restaurant started to riot, but the officers soon succeeded on dispersing them.

A Negro woman social worker was thrown out of the restaurant a month ago, in spite of the gallant efforts of several whites to defend her.

Axing Of European Officers

CALCUTTA, April 15.

With reference to the report concerning the axing of a large number of Eurppean officers of the Imperial Bank of Iddia, the "Statesman" is informed, on good authority, that throughout the whole of India only five officers are being axed.—A.P.

Image Of Vishnu Found

DINAJPORE, April 15.

A small image of Vishnu of black stone has been found on the bed of the River Kanchan. The deity is represented as having is hands and sitting on garud bird with folded hands.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

"DULEEP" ILL

KARACHI, April 15.

It is understood that Duleepsinhji is confined to his rooms in his hotel with slight temperature and he declines to see visitors.—A.P.

TO BE DETAINED UNDER B. C. L. A. ACT?

CALCUTTA, April 15.

Bipin Bihari Ganguly, ex-Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation, who was arrested on 31st March in connection with alleged terrorist crimes, was removed on 13th April to Deoli where he will be detained under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

"STAVISKY OF 1910."

PARIS, April 15.

Henri Rochette, whose death was reported yesterday, is described as the "Stavisky of 1910". As a millionaire banker, head of 20 big companies, and the owner of luxury palaces at the Riviera, he amassed a fortune of eight millions sterling, before the crash came in 1910, and he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, but so widespread was the belief in his innocence that crowds demonstrated against the sentence and the Chamber was inundated with letters of protest.

Recently he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for publishing a share-pushing financial paper. He appealed, but the Court of appeal added a year to the sentence, whereupon Rochette pulled out a razor, cut the throat in the Court. Shortly afterwards his brother Gaston was found dead on the railway line near Melun, shot dead.—Reuter's Special.

WHITE PAPER & DIEHARDS

Keep Fighting Spirit Undiminished, Exhorts Baldwin

CONFIDENCE MOTION ADOPTED

LONDON, April 14.

At the annual meeting of the Bewdley Unionist Association Mr. Baldwin briefly alluded to India.

The mover of the resolution of confidence invited statement on India and asserted, unless Government disclosed the exact position, defections from the party are more likely to increase than decrease.

Mr. Baldwin replied he did not know what ultimate form the Select Committee report would take nor how unanimous it would be but the report would be presented and published and he begged everyone interested to study it and the decisions and reasons that might be given therefor. When the report would be presented, Government would have to decide legislative action, but he saw no possibility of the bill presented to Parliament before early Winter.

DIE-HARDS CLOSE-UP

The report itself would be the subject of the discussion by the National Union, where the party view as a whole might be debated and ascertained. Mr. Baldwin declined to provoke discussion and the argument by a fuller statement but he was perfectly aware of the differences of the party on the White Paper and sincerity of feeling on all sides with regard to it. He was perfectly aware, whatever was proposed there would be no complete unanimity but as far as he was concerned, he would do his utmost to prevent differences of opinion being exacerbated and fomented and would endeavour to so lead the party that when the India question was settled the party might be able to enter the next fight two years hence united and with fighting spirit undiminished (Cheers).

The motion of confidence was adopted with acclamation.—Reuter.

GERMANY & HER TRADE CIRCLE

To Import From Countries To Which She Can Export?

HAMBURG, April 14.

A warning to the world that Germany would hereafter as far as possible import only from countries to which she can export was given by Gen. von Neurath in a speech at the banquet of Ibero-American Institute.

The currency policies of other countries forced Germany to regulate her imports and import from countries ready to accept similar values from them.—Reuter's Special.

BILLS BEFORE ASSEMBLY

Rural Group Considers Way Of Safeguarding Agriculturists' Interests

NEW DELHI, April 15.

The Rural Group of the Legislative Assembly met this evening under the presidentship of Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar, to decide what attitude they should take with regard to the Cotton Textile Protection Bill, the Sugar (Excise Duty) Bill, the Sugarcane Price Regulating Bill and the Matches (Excise Duty) Bill.

They discussed the various aspects of the Bills, to come to a proper conclusion as to how the interests of the agriculturists could best be safeguarded under these measures.

TEA PARTY.

Lala Brij Kishore, Vice-President of the Rural Group, entertained the members of the Rural Group and other guests to tea before the meeting commenced.—United Press.

Sir N. N. Sircar On Democracy

CALCUTTA, April 15.

Wherever finances were not particularly bright, democracy had failed and here also it could not be expected to be successful, observed Sir N. N. Sircar, addressing members of the Indian Association, yesterday when a party was given to meet him on his appointment as Law Member to the Government of India. "We have asked for reforms and are going to have them," he added, "But whether we shall survive them or succumb to them remains to be seen."—A.P.

COAL RESTRICTION SCHEME

Government Turn Down Proposals

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

The Government of India, the Associated Press understands, have definitely turned down the coal production restriction scheme, which was submitted for their consideration by the Indian Mining Federation, although the present unsatisfactory position of the industry is fully recognised.

The grounds on which the scheme has been rejected are more than one, but the most important of them is lack of unity the coal industry itself and furthermore that it does not extend to the Indian States which produce coal.

NO POWER PLEASE.

Replying to the suggestion that the Government should promulgate an ordinance under the Indian Railways Act for the benefit of coal industry, on the line of the Tea restriction "ordinance," it is stated that the Government have no such power to issue an ordinance under the Railways Act. As regards the suggestion made by the Association that all expenses for the working of the scheme should be met from the funds of the Coal Grading Board, the Government state that they can not ask the legislature to agree that the Board's funds should be diverted to an entirely different purpose

THE DIFFERENCE.

Referring to the interests of the consumers, it is pointed out by the Government that there is a passing reference in your letter to the protection of the interests of consumers, but there is no indication that the importance of this question has been adequatey recognised by the framers of the scheme". The difference between the Tea Control Scheme and the Coal Control Scheme is explained by stating that "movements in the price of tea affect only the private consumer and he is in a position if necessary, to discontinue its use. But coal is a commodity the supply of which is vital to the economic structre of the country and alterations in its supply and price have immediate repurcussions on every industry of importance." Even in the case of tea, it is said, no action was taken until Governments had been consulted.

PRODUCE CASE.

It is further pointed out that the Government of India are not prepared to consult local governments and other interests likely to be affected on the present question until they are in possession of material sufficient to enable those consulted to reach a considered conclusion on the question at issue. The Association has referred in general terms to an uneconomic level of prices, to continued depression, but it does not contain a single figure or precise statement of fact. No industry, state the Government, can claim statutory protection at the public expense which is not prepared to prove its claim by the production of proper statistical material. It is suggested that if the Association desires to secure the support of public opinion it should provide the necessary material without delay.

Referring to the constitution of the committee it is said, all the associations agree that government should invest complete control in a committee which is to consist, except for an official chairman, exclusively of persons representing the coal industry. If the community is to be asked to place a weapon in the hands of coal producers which can be used against itself, it seems to the Government of India essential that there should be ample safeguards against its misuse.

WHAT GOVT. WANTS.

In summing up the Government observe that they will be willing to place the issues before the local governments and the interests concerned without delay provided the statistical and other material furnished by the industry in support of its case for restriction of output is, in their view, sufficient to justify this procedure. It is essential that those who are asked to consider a scheme of restriction should have a precise indication of the level of prices which the scheme is designed to secure and of the methods by which it is proposed to ensure that the scheme does not result in an undue rise in price.

Baroda Thakors Are Only Landlords

New Legislation To Protect Tenants

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, April 14.

Important pieces of legislation on the relations between landlords and tenants in the Baroda State have been passed recently. After the return of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar in October last and the Dewan Saheb, Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, special committees had been making thorough inquiries on problems of farreaching importance regarding the relations of landlords and tenants in the State.

THAKORS AND TENANTS.

The first piece of legislation deals with the whole issue of the relations between the Thakors of the State and the Government of Baroda on the one hand and of the relations between the Thakors of the State and their tenants on the other. It may be mentioned here that the matters which remained unsettled for several years have now been settled regarding these problems.

RIVAL CLAIMS.

Before the conquest of Gujerat by the Gaekwads and during the period of dissolution of the Mughal Empire these Thakors took possession of certain parts. They consider themselves as rulers on a small scale and their tenants are holding lands at will without any title to security. The tenants hold that the villages in the possession of the Thakors are Government villages and it is for the Government to fix the rate of the assessment to be paid by the tenants. This would reduce the position of the Thakor to that of a middleman who has got a right to a portion of the assessment. The law, enacted at present, provides that tenants have a right to hold the land so long as they pay a "fair rent", while on the other hand it does not make the Thakor a middleman.

ISSUE CLEARED.

According to this legislation tenants of 12 years' standing are entitled to possess land at a "fair rent" which is to be settled by revenue officers working with assessors in cases of dispute. The holdings will be heritable, but are not alienable, except under definite provisions. Provisions are enacted under which, in the case of tenants who have through themselves or their predecessors in title held land continuously for a long time, there will be a presumption of permanancy.

EQUITABLE SETTLEMENT.

The Government of Baroda deem it equitable that old tenants should get proper protection according to the decisions of the Privy Council in England. The law puts aside various kinds of collections of cesses which were prevalent in such villages. These are three essential features of the new legislation.

PROTECTION AGAINST "SOWCAR".

There is another law which discusses the problem of the "Kaliparaj" tribes. The moneylenders were the real possessors of their lands because of heavy indebtedness of the cultivators of the tract. The State intervened in the matter, because of compaints. The law that is passed recently by the State enables a tenant to get a "fair rent" fixed by the revenue authorities' and has a right of possession over the land so long as he pays the fixed rent. As conservatism amongst these tribes makes them stick to their homes, such a solution was arrived at by the State to grant relief to the 'Kaliparaj' tribe. The moneylender has to depend as them because cultivators from plains will not be willing to settle in these forest areas.

Readers' Views

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When the Swarajya party is being revived and when the civil disobedience is being called off and when these questions are to be fully and finally considered and settled by the A.I.C.C., it is highly desirable that the question of deriving help from foreign propaganda in political work should also be fully considered by the Working Committee of the Congress or the A.I.C.C. as early as possible. Every one knows that the late ex-President Mr. V. J. Patel had given much importance to this question and had, from his death-bed, advised the Congress and his countrymen to make the best possible use of foreign propaganda in political work and he himself had bequeathed rupees one lac to be spent in the work of foreign politica. propaganda. It clearly shows how keenly and strongly he had been feeling in the matter. It is also well-known that the late Congress organ "India" and the British Congress Committee had done much useful work. Though "India" was stoppped at the instance of Mahatma Gandhi, it seems Mahatmaji is, at present, not against foreign propaganda, because at the time of the Second Round Table Conference held in London in 1931, he had once collected a number of British Journalists and had drawn their attention to the fact that it was highly deplorable that accurate and authentic news were not published in British Journals about Indian affairs and told them that if they promised to publish the same he would gladly undertake to supply them free cables containing reliable and full news about India. The distinguished British Journalists did not agree to this proposal of Mahatmaji. If they had agreed, it is clear that Mahatmaji or the Congress would have certainly spent a large amount of money in such cables. These facts go to show that Mahatmaji will have no objection if this question is mooted in the A. I. C. C. or the Working Committee. In these circumstances it is essential that the A.I.C.C. should carefully consider over this important question also and do the needful which will certainly greatly help the Congress cause. I would also ask the editors of Nationalist newspapers to consider over this important question and, if they are convinced of its utility, then preach its utility to the Congress and the country at large. It is significant that Pandit Malaviyaji has also drawn attention to this matter in his statement issued from New Delhi on the 13th April 1934 though in different words. I am sure the Congress, Congressmen and the country at large will give due attention to this matter, which it certainly deserves.—Yours, etc.,

BHAGWANDAS HALVA.
395, Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay,
C/o Messrs. Bachraj
& Co. Ltd.

Hold The Congress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"Our politics must either be those of magic or science. The former requires, of course, no argument or logic; the latter is in theory at least entirely based on clarity of thought and reasoning and has no room for vague idealistic or religious or sentimental processes which confuse and befog the mind. Personally I have no faith in or use for the ways of magic and religion and I can only consider the question on scientific grounds". Thus wrote Pundit Jawahar in one of his memorable articles "Whither India"? How these words come true to-day. One is accustomed to think in terms of Bapuji's approval and what one thing was considered to be profane yesterday is sacred to-day. The Leftists and the rightwingers in the Congress were crying themselves hoarse over the withdrawal of the C. D. movement, they were snubbed as reactionary and anti-revolutionary persons. But when the same thing is done by Gandhiji it is considered as a supreme act of self-abnegation and sacrifice.

In the chorus of approval and disapproval of the step taken by Gandhiji one most essential point is overlooked. The country is faced with a very grave situation as regards the agrarian and industrial crises. Connivance is the only attitude towards these issues. Efforts have been made to show that there is no other programme except the programme of the Councils and that of C. D. There is no mistaking the fact that the C. D. has failed but the leader comes to us and tells us that the failure is due to the vast bulk of Congressmen and not due to him. Have we not followed him through thick and thin, from 1920 to 1934, through the viscious circle of Pro and No-changers, through the Delhi Pact which none of us liked, through the Poona Conference? Ungrudgingly we have followed him and our support has always been unstincted.

But that apart. The Mahatma has made peace with the Swarajists and false hopes are raised as to the possibility of getting indepedence through the legislatures.

The powerful mass movement has come to a close in this way, the reasons are obvious. Metaphysical directions are given to an essentially progressive material movement. We the young Congressmen in the Congress feel very unhappy about this state of affairs. We want to get out of the rut. The Councilwallahs tried to use our revolt for their own benefit. Without any compuction Gandhiji has surrendered to the Swarajists and put us under the banner of the reactionary and retrograde leadership of Munshis and Desais now fortified by the support of Gandhiji.

But the movement of freedom cannot be checked by such aberrations. The sterile and wasterful policy of the Swaraj Party is again to be repeated. It seems that the Indian politics has got in to this vicious circle of Pro-changers and No-changers.

The mild suggestion of Nariman to include the Socialistic programme of Jawahar has been unceremoniously rejected by those assembled at Delhi. This clearly shows where the wind blows. If the radicals in the Congress fail to defeat this reactionary move of the Congress Responsivists the Congress will entirely fall into the hands of leaders like Bhulabhais and Munshis backed by Gandhiji. Gandhiji has allowed these reactionary elements within the Congress to mobilise and gather strength.

Parliamentary activity may be useful if it is backed up by a strong mass party outside. If such activity is divorced of any outside activity it is worse than useless.

The need of the hour, therefore, is to convene an open session of the Congress. Meanwhile, great responsibility lies on the promoters of the Socialist party. This party claims to have behind it the support of the rank and file. Before the Congress meets people must be educated on the lines chalked out in the programme of the Socialist party.

If the rank and file asserts as it was on the point of asserting at Lahore it is feared that some councilwallahs and some spiritualists will go away from the Congress. One need not be afraid of the split if it is to come on such a vital issue.

Then and then only a new leadership will arise out of the consciousness of the masses.

Let us therefore organise and agitate to defeat this reactionary combination.

The slogans, therefore, should be to discard the C. D. movement, have no misgivings about the legislatures and let us go to the industrial centres and villages and organise the peasantry and the proleterian on their economic grievances with a view to coordinate their support for the political movement. This is the correct programme the Socialists should adopt at the ensuing Congress.—Yours, etc.,

KAMALASHANKER PANDYA.
Dohad.

The Swaraj Party

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is indeed refreshing to read of the determined effort on the part of some leaders to revive the old Swarajya Party and to chalk out its programme in a meeting to be convened in the first week of May. It is evident that this move has created a great flutter both among the Congress and Official circles. Really speaking, this step should have been taken immediately after the Poona meeting when Mahatmaji, by the sheer weight of his influence, foisted his own programme of individual civil disobedience upon an unwilling audience. But it is ever better to be late than never. One glaring fact which has emerged out of the Delhi decisions is that some of the leaders responsible for arriving at them were the very persons who, only a few months back, hauled over the coals the Democratic Swarajya Party for doing in October last what they themselves did not hesitate to do at Delhi in April of this year.

Be that as it may. But now that a genuine effort seems to have been made in order to revive the Swaraj Party with a view to give fight to the Government on a new front, as a member of the old Swarajya Party, I should like to make the following few suggestions to the organisers thereof which, I hope and trust, they will act upon.

(1) The revival of the Swarajya Party should not be a hole and corner affair as the Delhi Conference was. An endeavour should be made to invite the leaders and representatives of all the Provinces to the Conference which is announced to be held in the first week of May. This will minimise opposition and further the end in view.

(2) The revival should be effected on the lines on which the Swarajya Party was first established at Gaya. At Gaya the Swarajya Party was established independently of the Congress. It refused to tie itself to the apron-strings of the Congress. It was only when the Party grew in vigour and volume that the Congress of its own accord withdrew any opposition thereto at Belgaum. It was all very well for the Delhi leaders to secure Mahatmaji's blessings to the Delhi decisions. But there the whole matter should stop. Any attemp to secure the sanction of the All-India Congress Committee or the active support of Mahatmaji and his followers thereto might in all probabilities land the organisers into unforseen difficulties and might extremely likely jeopardise the whole attempt.

(3) The organisers should begin to show more courage and self-reliance in this matter, and should not make the success or otherwise of their move depend upon the passing whim of Mahatmaji or the snatch vote of the All-India Congress Committee. For ought I know of the public mind, I can say that the Swarajya Party can be pretty absolutely sure of carrying the whole nation with itself.

(4) The Swarajya Party should map out such a broad based and all embracing programme as to give full scope to all interests and shades of opinion. It should refuse to be committed to any narrow programme or to any one-sided policy to achieve it. From my experience as the Secretary and for some time as the leader of the Swarajya Party in the Bombay Legislative Council I feel no hesitation in saying that any programme or policy which is based upon wholesale and indiscriminate opposition or obstruction to anything and everything that proceeds from the Treasury Benches is sure to end in despair and possibly disaster. The underlying principle should be to extract whatever is good in the coming Reforms and harness it to national purposes, and to oppose whatever is evil in them, so as to shield the nation against it.

(5) As a necessary corollary of the above there should be nothing in the Party's programme and policy that would prevent it from accepting posts of power and responsibility in the future Legislatures of the country. If at all any fight worth the name is to be given to the bureaucracy on the Council floor, it should be given on the bureaucracy's own ground, with its own weapons and from all vantage-grounds. The Party should rid its mind of the obsession that the acceptance of posts of power and responsibility necessarily implies co-operation with bureaucratic elements. Further, it should rid its mind of the idea, wrongly cherished by many, that the floor of the Council-hall is the battle-ground for winning India's fight for freedom. In the very nature of things it should not and cannot be so. The real fight shall be outside the Hall. None the less, one cannot imagine in modern days a more potent and efficient machinery than the Legislature to prepare the national mind for the last fight and to strengthen the nation's resources therefor.

(6) At the same time a serious effort should be made to bring into existence circumstances which would enable the Congress to function as before with all its subordinate bodies. The Congress programme of non-co-operation and civil disobedience was given a fair and a sufficiently long trial, and it was found wanting for achieving the Congress goal. Now it lies upon all Congressmen to bring about a situation which would enable them to give a fair and just trial to some other programme. After all is said and done, one cannot escape the conclusion that the civil disobedience is played out, and that it is more than high time for the Congress to officially withdraw it, and to make itself a really living poitical force in the country. The present morbund condition must be stopped, the sooner, the better.

The above are some of the suggestions that I should like to make to the organisers of the Swarajya Party with the hope that they will give their careful consideration thereto and resolve to carry them into effect.—Yours, etc.,

L. B. BHOPATKAR.
Poona.

Ratepayers' Association

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have for some time felt that Bombay sadly needs a Ratepayer's Association, a body that would act in an unbiassed and sincere manner on behalf of the individual ratepayer and for ratepayers as a whole.

Contrary to the views which are held by some who do not understand what the functions of a Ratepayers' Association are, such an Association should be definitely of a constructive and helpful nature to the Municipality, while reserving to itself the right to offer constructive criticism on any matters affecting the welfare of the ratepayers, financially or otherwise.

Some eighty or ninety people, including important citizens, have already expressed to me their willingness to become members. I am convinced that the objects of the Association need only be widely known to bring a very large number of people into line. The objects of the association are clean-cut and definite and may be summarised as follows:—

(1) The Association is intended to protect and further in every legitimate manner the general interests of the Ratepayers of the City of Bombay.

(2) The Association will be non-political and non-sectarian. It is not intended to stand for the aims of any one community to the disadvantage of another but for all ratepayers impartially.

(3) The intention is to secure the sane and proper management of the city, its cleanliness and sanitary thoroughness and further the economical management and expenditure of all municipal funds. The proper development of the city on up-to-date town-planning lines must also be brought about.

(4) To offer constructive and not destructive criticism in any matters needing adjustment, to help and not to hinder the municipal authorities.

(5) To remove anomalies in rating matters and further to ensure the formation of an independent Rating Tribunal to consider assessment complaints instead of as now.

(6) To ensure through the Municipal Corporation that all fundamental necessities in the way of public services, such as, the supply of gas, electricity, telephone, tramway services, water supply, municipal schools and so on are supplied at proper and fair rates to all consumers. To ensure in other words that the ratepayer gets proper value for his money.

(7) To see that all communities are fairly and proportionately represented in the Municipal services given, of course, that ability must in all cases be equal.

(8) To do away with all unnecessary taxes and particularly such as hamper the development of the City and its untrammelled commercial prosperity.

(9) To ensure clean, fair and impartial service on the part of all Municipal employees, to rigorously stamp out bribery in every shape and form where such becomes known.

(10) To remove offensive trades and milch cattle stables to special sites well removed from dwelling houses.

(11) To cleanse the city entirely from any remaining slums.

(12) To give initial advice to the individual ratepayer on any subject concerning municipal bye-laws and taxation but not to usurp the province of the professional man or to take upon itself the work of the individual.

(13) To put forward and make known to the Municipality public opinion on the question of any special expenditure or alteration of policy to, in fact, act in all matters whole-heartedly, unselfishly and impartially in all that concerns the welfare of the city of Bombay and its people.

(14) To officially support candidates for election to the Corporation who stand for the ideals of the Ratepayers' Association and who accept them fully and without equivocation.

(15) By the soundness of its ideals and its work to encourage the Municipal Corporation and the Commissioner to take the Association into its confidence and work with it for the benefit of the city and thus ensure its sane, economical, and proper management.

(16) The annual subscription is to be Rs. 5, but it is open to any member to make a larger donation towards the funds.

If a Ratepayers' Association is to be run effectively it means a great deal of work accompanied by appreciable expense, and it is for this reason that those ratepayers who can afford it are invited to pay a subscription in accordance with their means.

I shall be glad to have a post card from all interested in becoming members of such an Association as I propose. There should be little difficulty in getting such an Association into full swing within a short time.—Yours, etc.,

E. M. GILBERT LODGE,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Highland Traditions

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—May I crave a few lines of your space to make known in India and the Far East the newly formed Clan Chattan Association. It has among its aims the preservation of Highland traditions and genealogies and as soon as funds permit a permanent centre will be established.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Ian Macpherson, Bt., M.P., P.C., etc., is President and Mr. Duncan Mackintosh acts as Chairman. It is open to all bearing the names of Mackintosh, Macpherson, Shaw, Farquharson, MacGillivray, etc., or their descendants.

The Association is backed by men and women who between them have a perfect knowledge of the Clan Chattan country and are keenly interested in conserving the records and relics of their ancient race. The Committee have appointed me as Hon. Secretary and measures are being taken to make this appeal world wide.

The connection between India and Highland man is of long standing and our people have made their mark in many spheres of Indian government and commerce. It is with confidence that we appeal to the present generation for their hearty support. The annual subscription is 5 (payable to Royal Bank of Scotland) and should be sent to me.—Yours, etc.,

ALARTAIR MACPHERSON GRANT.

76, Cadagon Place,
London, S.W., March 26.

Muslims In Siam

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am addressing this public letter to all the Muslim world through your valued columns with a view to canvas both monetary and literary assistance to maintain an institution recently started named "the Jamiat-ul-Islam" in a country just in the neighbourhood of India called Siam. The dire necessity of the existence of such an institution there and the nature of its functions can briefly be explained as under.

Siam is politically an absolutely independent kingdom with a constitutional monarchy, Buddhist by religion, Mongolian by race and has a language and civilization of its own Of the 12 million of population, the Muslims of all sects comprise nearly 500,000. The majority of these are Malayas which is mostly a labouring class, the Indian Muslims number about 15,000 who are mainly merchants by profession residing in Bangkok, the capital, and the chief trading centres of the kingdom. There are also some 5,000 Pathans scattered all over the country and about 700 Chinese Muslims inhabiting mostly the northern provinces.

Of all these Muslims, not more than 2 per cent can claim to be literate, and it is really a pity that there was no central institution upto now to feed even these 2 per cent with Islamic literature and, what is even more seriously needed, to educate the illiterate section on Islamic lines. The Christian missionaries, on the other hand, are flourishing there like anything. Moreover all Government schools are run on Buddhist lines. Education being compulsory there all Muslim children have to be sent to these non-Muslim institutions even for primary education.

Under the circumstances, the dire need of a central Muslim institution was for long being acutely felt by those Muslims who knew what their duty was. The circumstances, however, did not favour them. The Muslim community in Siam can be said to be divided under three sections:

1. The rich trading class which is very small in number compared with the other two.
2. The middle clerical section.
3. The poor labouring class which is the largest in number.

Unfortunately the rich section is too much preoccupied in their trade to look after such affairs. The middle class is partly indifferent but mostly under the control of their bosses and in many known instances hardly allowed to mind other than their own business. The labouring class which comprises the largest section is also the most illiterate of the three and, therefore, the least expected to help to bring such an institution into being and maintain it.

A few gentlemen, nevertheless, have come forward and have already been bold enough to start such an institution in September last and have styled it the Jamait-ul-Islam. It is for the present being provisionally run by a committee comprising mostly the promoters with the help of members who number about 80 at the moment. For membership the annual subscription is fixed at Ticals 6. (About Rs. 7-4). They have the 5 main aims and objects, namely: (1) to promote feeling of unity among Muslims of all sections and nations, (2) to propagate Islam and its teachings by lectures, circulating literature and newspapers, (3) to carry out charitable works (4) to educate Muslim children in Siam, and lastly (5) to relieve Muslim paupers, etc. etc. Through lack of fund, however, nothing important has as as yet been done except establishing a free reading room and library giving lectures on Islam and circulating Islamic literature among non-Muslims, the main policy being to propagate systematically and scientifically the ideals ethics and the true doctrines of Islam which is being so badly, grossly and mischievously misrepresented in this part of the world.

I am, through your esteemed journal, addressing the whole Muslim community in India so as to help the promoters in their sacred task and subscribe whatever mite they can in monetary as well as literary form in fulfilment of the Holy Prophet's injunction so well-known to the Muslims.

All subscriptions may be addressed to the undersigned who has just arrived in India from Siam for a short stay; but after the end of this month the same may be addressed direct to the following address:—

The Jamiat-ul-Islam,
Phaurat,
Bangkok.

The undersigned is fully sure the Muslim brethren in India will rise to the occasion and certainly will not forget their duty.—Yours etc.

T. D. H. SIAMWALLA,
Mugalwada,
Baroda April 1.

Indians And Aviation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A recent article relating to Indians and Aviation which you published from the pen of Mr. J. M. Reddy stated that both members and staff of the Flying Clubs in India are composed in the majority of Europeans.

It also refers to the difficulties of Indian qualified Pilots and Ground Engineers in obtaining employment

Particular reference is made to the Madras Flying Club in this respect and one is led to believe that the Government subsidy paid for by the Indian taxpayer is being spent largely in teaching "foreigners" to fly.

I think it is as well to point out that the "foreigners" to whom he refers are by no means small tax-payers to the Indian Government.

Statements such as these generalising on ill-founded facts are liable to do a great deal of harm and I would solicit the hospitality of your columns to publish that the Madras Flying Club and I am sure all other Flying Clubs in India are doing all in their power to foster aviation among Indians.

My Committee and myself always welcome suggestions and help from Indians in connection with the running of the Club and in the encouragement of Aviation generally.

The present membership of the Madras Flying Club consists of Indians 136, Europeans 125.

During the three years since its inception the Club has trained 11 Indians up to the standard of qualification necessary for their "A" license.

Regarding the suggestion that employment is more difficult to obtain for an Indian than for an European this Club has been endeavouring for the past few months to engage a qualified Indian A.B.C.D. Ground Engineer. Perhaps Mr. Reddy can put us in touch with one of the unemployed to whom he referred in his article.—Yours, etc.

K. R. SIMPSON,
Chairman,
Madras Flying Club.
Madras, April 11.

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

Begging In Trains

Begging in the local trains is becoming so increasingly frequent and pestilential that one may be pardoned for broaching the subject once again. The ways of Railway companies, like the ways of Providence, are thoroughly inscrutable. Protests without number have been made against this nuisance, but all in vain. Evidently, encouraged by the latitude given them, the mendicants are becoming more and more cantankerous and insistent in their demands. When you see a beggar in the train you have exactly as much chance of escaping his clutches as you have of being retained in office if you refrain from attending your post for a month without assigning some impeccable reason. He holds your legs in a piteous embrace and refuses to budge until his desire is satiated. "Your money or your leg" seems to be his maxim. And a terribly destructive maxim it is in these days of reduced salaries and attenuated purses. More so as the chief sufferer is the poor perspiring third class passenger whose earnings are so lean and expenses so fat that he is ever in a state of "to be or not to be." This constant victimization by indolent beggars—some of whom have enough strength to carry the train on their shoulders—rather inclines him towards the latter.

Summer Reflections

The sweltering heat which Bombay is experiencing has its reactions, pleasant and unpleasant, on the city people. The rich will be planning an exodus to the salubrious climate of the popular hill stations. The summer vacation is a long lease of joy to the students who are delighted just to be away from the schools. But to the thousands of the poor who live in crowded chawls of the city and whose slender means would not permit even of contemplation of a trip to the heights of Mahableshwar, Matheran or Lonavla, the hot weather is a distinct hardship. Rather than pass sleepless and perspiring nights in dark and stuffy tenaments, many of them migrate to the pavements to sleep under the canopy of the stars—and probably run the risk of being run over by motor cars which at night time have a definite tendency to run amok.

The workers who toil in factories and mills spend agonising hours and long to come out of their mills to relax in open air. With the prospect of a general strike and consequent unemployment in the midst of summer their lot will be very hard. But there are still a few, to whom the hot weather is a boon At this time of the season a large number of cold drink shops spring up in the city and they command wide patronage. The owners of these shops appear to be quite pleased with the weather and would offer you advise on how to keep yourself cool with one of their delicious drinks. Quite a number of unemployed also take to the temporary profession of hawking fans, of the cardboard variety, which are sold in a large quantity and fetch good prices. But, Bombay has yet see the worst of the summer weather.

RUSSIA & JAPAN COME TOGETHER

(Continued from Page 8.)

them on behalf of the French Government two gold and silver medals.

M. Alphand, in a long speech, spoke with great warmth of the self-sacrificing work of the Soviet crew; he expressed the gratitude of the French Government and people to the representatives of the "Sovietskaya Neft". So, for the first time Soviet citizens have been awarded medals by a capitalist Government.

"CHELYUSKIN"

New measure are being undertaken by the Soviet Government in the work of rescue of the 89 members of the crew of the sunken "Chelyuskin".

Two dirigibles of semi-hard construction, the W-2 and the W-4 with respective capacity of 3,000 and 5,000 cubic meters were dispatched to Vladivostkok from Leningrad via the Trans-Siberian Railway. On their arrival they were put aboard the s.s. "Soviet" to be carried to Cape-Wellen from where they will fly to rescuing base at Cape Wankarem.

These aircrafts are to be used only in case of emergency. It is stated that the science of dirigible flying in the Arctic is as yet undeveloped. There have been only two flights made: one by the ill-fated dirigible, the "Italia", captained by Umbergo Nobile and the other by the German "Zeppelin"; both of which were of hard construction and of enormous size. The Soviet dirigibles, however, are very small having a passenger capacity of only 6-8 men at a time. Besides, they are not built to withstand the furious snowstorms and tempest of the Arctic.

Another more dextrous step has been taken in sending the world's largest ice-breaker s.s. "Krassin" to the rescue. She is to go via Keil Canal through the Baltic Sea into the Atlantic Ocean, pass through the Panama Canal into Pacific Waters, travel along the shores of the North America to Alaska, from here it will make its way to the "Schmidt's Camp". Under favourable weather, this means a voyage of at least 47 days.

Harijan Voice Across Seas

Adi Dravidas Of Malay Out To Break Social Barriers

PENANG, (By Mail.)

The Serond All-Malaya Adi Dravida conference was held at the Town Hall of Penang on the 31st March, and 1st April, 1934.

The conference was presided by Mr. M. R. Raju, (President, Thandamil Sankeetha Sarmarkka Sangam, Ex. Hon. Secretary Penang Hindu Sabha), and opened by the Hon. Mr. H. H. Abdool Cader M. L. C.

On Friday by the morning and evening train many delegates and visitors such as Rao Sahib, K. A. Mukundan, the Agent of the Government of India. Hon. Mr. S. N. Veerasamy, M. F. C., M. S. C., of Kuala Lumpur, Mrs. Jacob Zion Ammal, Mr. M. K. Ramachandra Naidu, (Kuala Lumpur) R. Venkata Rajuloo Naidu, Editor Tamil Nadu of Madras, arrived from Kuala Lumpur, some others from Singapore and other parts of Malaya. All were well received by the Reception Committee at the Railway wharf. Many Representatives, and prominent members of the locally poured in to meet the delegates. A grand procession started at 1-30 p.m. being arranged as the car which carried the President elect Mr. M. R. Raju, in front and the others respectively followed passed through the routes of Dato Kramat Road, Penang Road, Chulia Street, Pitt Street, China Street, and Light Street to the Town Hall. nAt the Gate of the Town Hall the Reception Committee received the procession, and led the president elect at 2-30 p.m. to the dais.

MR. ABDOOL CADER'S ADDRESS

The Hon. Mr. H. H. Abdool Cader M. L. C., opening the conference said:—

The honour of opening this conference has fallen to my lot. I am very pleased at this because I am giving the opportunity of meeting the representatives of the Adi Dravidas who have assembled here from all parts of Malaya and also the chance of obtaining first hand knowledge as to the real object of this movement and the aspiration of its members.

From responsible persons I learn that the object of the movement is to elevate the social position of its followers in the ranks of the Indian community and equality as Hindus. If I am correct in my presumption then I would boldly say that conferences meetings of this nature often held would act as a great stimulant towards the realization of your aspiration in quick time.

At the outset I wish to make it clear that in Malaya there could be no rigid gulf separating man from man. If there is any, I think it is an imported-feeling. I am certain it is self imposed. This feeling I gather plays a prominent part in your life and this must be due to the clouded experience of the past, aided by the gag of illiterateness. What you are now endeavouring to clear through these conferences is the stigma that hinders the progress of India. A very laudable object, and its achievement in this country would be glory to the Indians.

Allow me Sisters, and Brothers to appeal through your conference to those of your countrymen, and country women, who are near, and far that the awakening of a section of their own should not be ignored. Let them prepare themselves to receive them with open arms.

WORK OUT PROGRAMME

My appeal to this conference would be to work out a practical programme This should not demand for equal position or demand to throw open the doors of temples. But it should be one of construction the object must be to eradicate objectionable qualities that deters your progress and to cast asunder the cloak of illiterateness. On reaching this, I am sure no barrier or door would be strong enough to stand against the flood of conscientiousness.

I understand that this evil is now being slowly eradicated in our country. My prayers are for its quick death.

Education said Swami Vivekananda is the manifestation of the perfection that is already in to draw that perfectness he has man. Therefore man is perfect, to be educated. Once educated the devil of ignorance bids goodbye. What! we see light. Once we see light all that we have accumulated in the shape of evil to society would flee for refuge and would never visit us again. This awakened force in you would be surprised to see the doors of equality thrown open. If your grievance is inequality in society and religion, educate your followers in the fundamental principles of temperance, Hygiene, Co-operative methods and unity.

These conferences and meetings are stepping stones for the accomplishments of the object in view. Therefore it is my earnest request to this body that whatever is resolved at their deliberation, in this conference should be practical and immediately put into work.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

After the conference declared open Swami P. A. M. Kanjamalaimoorthy the Representative of All-Malaya Adi Dravidas, proposed the President elect M. R. Raju, Esqr., seconded by Mr. M. S. Parimanam of K. Lumpur, and supported by Mr. Baliah of Singapore. Amidst cheers the President elect Mr. M. R. Raju, took the chair. He was garlanded and presented with an address of welcome by Mr. Era, Mariappan, the Hon. general secretary of the conference. The president delivered his address contained good many important thoughts for the day.—"The Straits Echo."

WHILE WORKERS STARVE

CAPITALISTS GIVE FABULOUS SALARIES TO OFFICIALS

Startling Revelations In America

NEW YORK.

America has one practice which is of great benefit to Socialists in their propaganda—the practice of holding public inquiries under Governmental auspices into the administration of industry.

Last year a sensation was caused by the revelation that leading bankers, like Morgan and Mitchell, had evaded taxation despite their huge incomes. They had "tricked" the Revenue Department by such means as selling stock to relatives at an arranged "loss," buying it back again after filling in the taxation papers.

The latest well-known man to come in the public eye for tax evasion is Andrew Mellon, the world's second richest man and a pillar of American finance. He will soon be prosecuted, together with other public figures.

A sensation has now been caused by the publication through the Federal Trade Commission of the salaries paid to their leading officials by 900 important companies. The lists show that in the boom year of 1929 the following amounts were paid in salaries and bonuses to 39 officials:—

25 had between £50,000 and £75,000 each.
7 had between £75,000 and £100,000 each.
3 had between £175,000 and £200,000 each.
2 had between £200,000 and £225,000 each.
1 had over £250,000.
1 had over £375,000.

The lists of salaries for the "depression" year of 1932 show that 35 officials of capitalist companies then received salaries and bonuses of over £25,000 each a year. These included officials of the following companies, with the amounts indicated:—

	£
American Tobacco Co. ...	206,400
Universal Pictures Co. ...	39,000
National Cash Register Co.	26,000
National Dairy products Co.	42,775
Bethlehem Steel Co.	62,000
	45,000
Fox Film Corporation ...	40,503
Eastman Kodak Corporation	27,875
Loews Inc. (Cinemas) ...	55,263
Standard Oil of California	37,500
Standard Oil of New Jersey	26,250*
Socony-Vacuum Corporation	31,667
United States Steel Corporation	49,251
United Aircraft and Transportation Corp.	48,447

* Two.

Whilst these salaries were being paid thousands of Americans were homeless and foodless, and suicides of starving men were a daily occurrence.

Americans would very much like to see a list of salaries in British capitalist concerns. ("And so would many Britishers"!—Editor).—"New Leader."

MERCHANT SHIPPING CRISIS

League Of Nations On Its Cause

REDUCTION IN TONNAGE & SCRAPPING OF OLDER VESSELS URGED

Two technical sections of the League of Nations have issued, to the members of the Council and members of the League of Nations, certain notes on the present merchant shipping crisis. The note which is divided into 9 capters begins with an introductory statement on the crisis in general, giving the cause as the disproportion between available tonnage and traffic requirements.

Referring to the more or less strenuous efforts made by various merchant countries all over the world to develop merchant marine, the report says that three major considerations have prompted their action in this respect. In the first place, the earnings of shipping companies which for a very long period were very large, represented, through "invisible exports," a factor sometimes of considerable importance in the balance of accounts. Weight is frequently given to quesitons of national prestige and considerations of security, which are of particular importance in cuontries asxious to safeguard communications, between the home country and the colonies. In many cases, the merchant marine and more especially its strongest and fastest unit provides the navy with extremely valuable and even indispensable auxiliaries.

It next proceeds to deal with the increase in the tonnage afloat since the world war, decrease in sea-borne goods and passenger traffic, fall in freights, the position of the ship-building industry including the laying up and scrapping of surplus tonnage, various forms of government intervention in the United States of America, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Great Britain and other countries, action by shipowners to improve the situation, and the various proposals for international action.

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING CARTEL.

The proposals put forward by the Baltic and international shipping conference and by certain shiponwers, are drawn attention to. One suggestions made by the Vice-President of Moore and Mccormack (American Scantic line) deals with the possible formation of an international shipping cartel with power to apportion sailings and control of building programmes. He suggests that these programmes should be formed by joint action of group companies serving particular territories which would receive and disburse funds, regulate sailings and rates, and coordinate the efforts of individual companies.

He also states that in giving each company a fair share of business, due regard should be had to the right of each nation to have sufficient tonnage for the carriage of half of its own trade and for purposes of national defence. The coasting trade would be reserve to national vessels. The note concludes with the movement on opinion in shipping circles especially in the United Kingdom. This part draws attention to the views held by R. S. Dalgliesh, retiring president of the Chamber of shipping and also quotes an extract from "The Times" (of February 18th, 1933), giving the summary of the speech by Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, and himself a large shipowner.

The note finally says: "The remedy, it would seem, should be sought chiefly in a larger reduction of the tonnage afloat, more particularly by the scrapping of the older vessels, an improvement in the utilisation of vessels, a reduction of the number of sailings on regular lines, and perhaps even the suppression of certain competitive lines operating at a loss."

ATTEMPT TO BREAK WORLD RECORD

Malabar Swimmer In Water For 60 Hours

CALCUTTA, April 15.

K. R. Narayanaswami Iyer, the Malabar Swimmer who entered water on Thursday (April 12) afternoon with a view to break the world record in endurance swimimng now held by P. K. Ghose, who continuously swam 19 hours at Rangoon in October last left water last night after 60 hours.

A large crowd cheered him for this splendid maiden effort as he came out of water.—United Press

JAPANESE STATE SOCIALISTS ORGANIZE PARTY

Want Direct Administration By Emperor.

Tre Dai-Nippon Kokka Shakaito (State Socialists party) was organized at its temporary headquarters at Tamura-cho, Shiba, when the fundamental policies were announced says "Japan Times."

Mr. Junjuro Ishikawa was elected president; Mr. Naoki Saito, chief of the party affairs bureau, and Mr. Chukichi Kaneko, adviser.

The amalgamation of various State Socialist groups has been attempted since last autumn but failed due to rivalry. The organization was finally effected due to Mr. Ishikawa's efforts. The party platform is:

1. Establishment of direct administration by the Emperor. 2. Destructions of capitalism. 3. Centralized ecoromic plans with the combined efforts of the entire population. 4. Abolition of international inequality. 5. Liberation of the Asiatic races, particularly colored races.

6 PEERS TO LOSE TILLES

Because Of "Real" Activities

Six peers will be either reprimanded officially by the Imperial Household Department or removed from the Peerage because of their communist activities, it was decided at a conference of Imperial Household authorities called to discuss these cases after careful investigation, says the "Japan Times."

The conference was held at 10-30 a.m. at the Minami Tamarinoma, (South Waiting Room) of the Imperial Palace with Marquis Naganari Kuroda presiding Mr. Kurahei Yuasa, Minister of the Imperial Household. Marquis Koichi Kido, President of the Board of Peerage and other high officials of the Imperial Household Department were present.

It was unanimously agreed to punish six in accord with Article 24 of the Peerage Law which provides such penalties for "those peers and members of peers' families who have brought about disgrace to peers." The six peers affected are:

Mr. Toshimori Mori, 26, holder of the fifth Court Rank, junior grade, and heir of Viscount Toshinori Mori; Mr. Kuninojo Kamimura, 21, heir of Baron Jugi Kamimura; Mr. Kimimune Kokura, 2, younger brother of Viscount Yoshisue Kokura; Mr. Sadanitsu Matsudaira, 25, holder of the fifth Court rank, junior grade, and heir of Viscount Sadaharu Matsudaira; Baron Saburo Nakamizo, 28, holder of the fifth Court rank, senior grade; and Mr. Sadao Yamaguchi, 26, younger brother of Baron Masao Yamaguchi.

The severest punishment is expected to be imposed upon Mr. Mori who was sentenced to two years in prison some time ago by the Tokyo District Court for his communist activities. It is expected that Mr. Mori will not be permitted to inherit the title and that his name will be removed from the Peerage.

The cases of Miss Yasuko Iwakura, sister of Prince Guei Iwakura, Mr. Takatake Hachijo, son of Viscount Takamasa Hachijo, and Mr. N. Okouchi, son of Viscount Masatoshi Okouchi, were not discussed Sunday because these persons have already been removed from the Peerage by death or adoption by common families. Miss Iwakura, Mr. Hachijo and Mr. Okouchi were connected with communist activities during the past few years.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

Option To Ahmedabad Students

BARODA, April 15.

The parents and guardians of the Matriculation candidates who had, prior to the onset of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis at Ahmedabad, applied for being admitted to the Ahmedabad centre for the matriculation examination to commence on Monday next, have been greatly relieved to learn that the Bombay University authorities have given a timely option to such students to change the Ahmedabad centre, if they so desired, and to appear at either the Baroda Centre or the Surat Centre according to their convenience.

The influx of students has consequently been unprecedentedly htaby at the local centre this year and no pains have been spared by the Senior Supervisor to minister to the students' comforts. United Press.

QUAKE SHOCKS IN NAWALGARH

Remember Lesson Of Bihar Tragedy

APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS' ENROLMENT TO ACT ATONCE

Sirdar Jamiat Singh writes:

From the reports published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of Sunday's issue and the "Bombay Samachar," it seems, severe earthquake shocks in Nawalgarh and other places in Jaipur State have occurred. We must not forget the horrors of the recent earthquake in Bihar, and profiting by the experience gained from it, must act swiftly.

In such catastrophes the first and foremost duty of the public is to extricate the dead and the living from underneath the debris. We must await further news from Jaipur, but in the meanwhile, we shall be failing in our duty, if we do not keep our forces ready to act at once.

In the circumstances, I request able bodied persons who are able to bear heat of Rajputana to enlist their names, to work as volunteers and ready to start at an hour's notice. The enrolment will be done at my office, 128, Dinshah Mahal, Dhobi Talao."

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued from page 8.)

own class. Moreover, among the three twice born classes a male cannot validly marry a female of a higher caste. On the other hand, marriages between members of different classes of S'udras, are valid. A marriage contracted according to Hindu rites by a Hindu with a Christian woman, who before the marriage, is converted to Hinduism is valid when the parties do not belong to the twice born classes. Following these principles, it was held recently by the Madras High Court in Manikam v. Poonga that there being only four castes among Hindus, Adi-Dravidas, who cannot be considered to belong to any of the three regenerate castes, must be considered to belong to the fourth class; and a marriage between a S'udra male and an Adi Dravida female, being one between persons belonging to the same caste, must be considered to be valid under Hindu Law.

Anomaly In Partnership Law.

In the recent case of Krishna Kinkar v. Tarak Nath Seal, the High Court of Calcutta has decided on appeal, that a release by one partner does not operate as a release by the firm when the person released was aware of an agreement between the partners that no one of them, acting singly, would have authority to give such release. Their lordships held further that such knowledge can be proved by "circumstances" as much as by notice of the partnership deed, containing such a restriction. In cases outside the exception stated above, a release by one partner will bind the firm in the absence of collusion or fraud. It would seem that, in view of this decision, all persons before dealing with members of a trading partnership, should take the precaution of acquainting themselves with the constitution of the partnership and the limitations (if any) on the rights of each of the partners 'inter se', by taking search at the office of the Registrar of Firms.

Judge On "Tresspassers Will Be Prosecuted."

Mr. Justice MacKinnon, at Chester Assizes, recently, gave an explanation of the origin of the notice "Trespassers will be prosecuted". He asked Counsel, Mr. Goodman Roberts and Mr. Trevor Hunter, K.C., if they knew the origin. Mr. Hunter said that he never understood why it was done as it had no meaning. The Judge said that an Act was passed in the reign of George II making it an offence to trespass after a warning had been given. Landowners thereupon, all over the land put up notices which constituted a warning. The Act had long been repealed, but the notice continued, although it could not be enforced. People knew it could not be enforced. That was why they did it. He trespassed about once a week.

DISARMAMENT CONVENTION

RUGBY, April 14.

A Geneva message states that Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain and Switzerland have presented a memorandum to the Disarmament Conference in which they state that a disarmament convention is an immediate necessity.

Holland also supports the principle of the memorandum. It is understood that its contents are in close accord with the British Government's proposals now before the Conference.—B. O. W.

SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT ON MATCHES EXCISE BILL

Additional Import Duty On Petrol Lighters To Eliminate Foreign Competition

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

The Select Committee on the Matches (Excise Duty) Bill, it is understood, have proposed important amendments, the most important being the lowering of duty on a graded scale. Clause 4 of the Bill, which levies the rates of duty has been amended as follows:—

(a) On matches in boxes or booklets containing on an average not more than 80 sticks:—

1 if the average number is forty or less, at the rate of Re. 1 per gross of boxes or booklets,

2 if the average number is more than 40 but not more than 60, at the rate of one rupee and eight annas per gross of boxes or booklets, and

3 on all other matches, at such rate as the Governor-General-in-Council may prescribe.

VICEROY'S POWER.

It is reported that Clause 8 defining the power of the Governor-General-in-Council to direct the use of banderols has been amplified as follows:—

(1). The Governor-General-in-Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that after a date to be specified in the notification no matches manufactured after the date of the issue of the notification shall be issued from a manufactory in British India except in packets, boxes or booklets bearing a banderol or stamp of such nature and affixed in such manner as may be prescribed by rules made under this Act—

(ii) The Governor-General-in-Council may, by a like notification direct, that, after a date to be specified in the notification, no matches shall be sold or offered or kept for sale in British India except in packets, boxes or booklets beading such a banderol or stamp so affixed.

(iii) The Governor-General-in-Council may exempt from the operation of any notification made under sub-section (1) matches intended for export from India.

iv) The Governor-General-in-Council may exempt from the operation of any notification made under sub-section (2) matches of a particular kind or packed in a particular manner.

MANUFACTURE AND IMPORT.

Regarding the prohibition of manufacture of matches and manufacture and import of splints and veneers the Committee seeks to replace Clause 9 by the following:

From such date as may be fixed by the Governor-General-in-Council by notification in the Gazette of India in this behalf—

(a) No person shall manufacture matches or splints or veneers in British India except under and in accordance with a license to manufacture issued under this Act;

(b) No person shall import splints or veneers into British India except under and in accordance with a licence to import; and

(c) No person shall supply splints or veneer to any person who does not possess a licence to manufacture matches issued under this Act nor otherwise than in such manner as may be prescibed by rules made under this Act.

PENALTY CLAUSE.

The penalty clause in the original Bill for issuing or selling matches without banderol provided for fine to the extent of 1000 or Re. 1 per box, whichever is greater, but a suggestion has also been made to provide for an alternative punishment of imprisonment.

It is learnt that printing of banderols will be completed by June and the duty will be in force from October 1, of this year. The Government of India are already in correspondence with the Indian States which will also use the banderols and it has been proposed that the revenues derived from the Excise Duty will be allocated to the States according to the population ratio.

REBATE TO COTTAGE INDUSTRY.

Another important point the Committee agreed upon was to grant a rebate of 2 annas per gross of boxes each containing on an average of 100 sticks to the cottage industry not manufacturing more than 100 grosses a day. The rebate works out approximately at 5 per cent and is in keeping with the recommendations of the Tariff Board.

A suggestion has also been made to levy an additional import duty of Rs. 2 on each petrol lighter in order to eliminate competition with the indigenous industry.

Investment of Indian capital and employment of Indian labour by foreign corporations manufacturing matches in India were also considered.

Finally, it was urged that Indian wood should be used but the point was dropped as it was pointed out that, barring a small quantity of wood from the Andamans, Indian wood was not suitable for the manufacture of the match sticks.—United Press.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

President Roosevelt's Message To Congress

Following is the text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress on independence of the Philippine Islands:

Over a third of a century ago the United States as a result of a war which had its origin in the Caribian Sea acquired sovereignty over the Philippine Islands, which lie many thousands of miles from our shores across the widest of oceans.

Our nation covets no territory; it desires to hold no people over whom it has gained sovereignty through war against their will.

In keeping with the principles of justice and in keeping with our traditions and aims, our government for many years has been committed by law to ultimate independence for the people of the Phillippine Islands whenever they should establish a suitable government capable of maintaining that independence.

A law passed by the Seventy-second Congress over a year ago was the initial step, proving the methods, conditions and circumstances under which our promise was to be fulfilled. That act provided that the United States would retain the option of keeping certain military and naval bases in the islands after actual independence had been accomplished.

As to the military bases, I recommend that this provision be eliminated from the law and that these bases be relinquished simultaneously with the accomplishment of final Philippine independence.

As to the naval bases, I recommend that the law be so amended as to provide for the ultimate settlement of this matter on terms satisfactory to our own government and that of the Philippine Islands.

I do not believe that other provisions of the original law need be changed at this time. Where imperfections or inequalities exist I am confident that they can be corrected after proper hearing and in fairness to both peoples.

I emphasize that while we desire to grant complete independence at the earliest proper moment, to effect this result without allowing sufficient time for necessary political and economic adjustmnts would be a definite injustice to the people of the Philippine Islands themselves little short of a denial of independence itself. To change at this time the economic provisions of the previous law would reflect descredit in ourselves.

FOR TIME LIMIT.
EXTENSION.

In view of the fact that the time element is involved, I suggest that the law be amended as I have above suggested and that the time limit for the acceptance of the law by the proper authorities and by the people of the Philippine Islands be sufficiently extended to permit them to reconsider it.

For thirty-six years the relations between the people of the Philippine Islands and the people of the United States have been friendly and of great mutual benefit, I am confident that if this legislation is passed by the Congress and accepted by the Philippines we shall increase the mutual regard between the two peoples during the transition period. After the attainment of actual independance by them friendship and trust will live.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

With good, rich, healthy blood—with nerves that do not fail the test—you can face life easily, confidently, cheerfully! Take "Enervin"!

Youth conquers!

Great achievements are possible when one is young. Difficulties, hardships, dangers appear easily surmountable in early youth.

Yet—how few of us maintain this confidence in later life; but it is so easy to do so. Feed your nerves and stamina regularly, and the enthusiasm of youth will remain with you.

"ENERVIN" Tonic Wine feeds and strengthens the nerves—gives new tone to the system. "ENERVIN" is scientifically prepared for that purpose.

take
ENERVIN
TONIC WINE
"It must do you good"
Obtainable from all principal stores.

YOGI BURIED ALIVE, BUT HALE & HEARTY!

"Can Pet Lion & Tiger In Their Wild State"

HIRANAND TELLS ABOUT POWERS OF INDOMITABLE WILL

LAHORE, (By Mail).

"My guru is at least three hundred years old and does not show signs of ageing. I do not know whether there is death to any such as he. He wanders the face of India and has no fixed ashram."

This astounding statement was made to a representative of the Associated Press by an Indian yogi who is now in Lahore. He added that he parted from his Guru thirteen months ago on the banks of the Godaveri river and did not know whether be would again meet him.

The Yogi, who looked about 30, did not know his own age, for, as he naively explained, there were no such things as calendars in forests, and though the daily sun rises and sets, the lapse of time is unmeasured. Besides what is time to those who exist beyond time?

BURIED ALIVE.

Yesterday, before a select gathering of some distinguished personalities of Lahore which, curiously enough, included the head of the Punjab Criminal Investigation Department, the yogi was buried alive for half an hour, while the gathering prosaicly took tea. He was then dug up and on returning to consciousness, was found hale and hearty. It was explained that the yogi could remain thus buried indefinitely. The time limit of half an hour was a concession to the time limitations of his audience.

Similar feats such as laying him on a plank studded with six inch nails that had been specially sharpened and breaking stones on his chest in this posture with a sledge hammer were performed with complete non-chalance. His arm was pierced with a long needle but no blood was drawn. A weight of thirty pounds was attached to the needle when still embedded in the arm and the whole thing lifted up in the air.

THE EXPLANATION.

That his conscious mind was able so to command the subconscious as to control the involuntary nerves and enable him to achieve all these and other feats was the explanation of the yogi for his possession of these powers. How had he developed these powers? Through practice of yoga, through development of the will, through purity in word, thought and deed. Such powers were essential to the forest dweller and they were but incidentals in the development of the personality.

Yogi Hiranand also explained that wild animals went tame before him. He could pet the lion and tiger in their wild state, open their mouths and put his arm in. That power came to him suddenly one day in the Madras Zoological gardens. He saw a keeper ill-treating a lion, and overcome by sympathy for the animal went to the bars of the cage and called it. It came like a lamb, and he fondled it while the beast put up its face to him. Since that day he had exercised that power. Would it go know. What other powers had know. What other powers had he? He knew some of his powers but did not know whether he did not have more. But he knew some yogis who could draw water from stone or throw down a mighty banyan tree by the mere touch.

INDOMITABLE WILL.

Yogi Hiranand hopes to demonstrate to the world the existence of these powers and spread knowledge of them for every day purposes such as resisting disease and building up better bodies. He laid stress on the development of the will. Training was no doubt necessary but to the man whose will was indomitable, who was pure, and who was not attached to the objects of the senses everything was possible.—A. P. I.

Over-Crowding Causes Cerebro-Spinal Fever

Col. Paton Contradicts Dr. Sethna's Theory That Disease Occurs Mostly In Hot Weather

DELHI (By Mail)

"Cerebro-Spinal fever is essentially a disease caused by over-crowding," said Col. Paton, Civil Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Delhi. During the War, epidemic of this disease broke out in barracks, and when more space was provided in the barracks, the disease subsided.

Co. Paton said that a small organism called Meningo-Caucus enters the body through the nose, then to the brain and then to the spinal column. In some severe cases the germ gets into the blood-vessels. The disease generally spreads through sneezing, loud-speaking, caughing and spitting.

Though it is an infectious disease it does not spread directly. It generally spreads from one person to another Some who are immune to the disease carry the germs The germs are supposed to be killed by sunlight, therefore they thrive in the main in building where there is less of sunlight and open air.

Col. Paton advised avoiding overcrowding, and going to crowded places, to isolate cases and clean nose and throat as far as possible.

In the end Col. Patin hoped that increase of hot weather may tend to kill out this disease as the people would go out of doors more frequently.

This statement of Col. Paton was contradictory to Dr. Sethna's assumption that Cerebro-Spinal fever occurs mostly during the hot weather, and it grows less in rainy season. From his records he pointed out that the first case occurred in January 1933 and as the summer advanced the number of cases increased. In May 1933 there were 34 cases, the highest reached in that year. But as the rains came the number decreased. In March 1934, there were 69 cases, 42 out of them died.

FIGHT AGAINST MENINGITIS

How Nadiad Kept Down Its Attack

NADIAD, April 14.

The incidence of mortality caused here by epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis since its first appearance on March 17, which constrained the authorities controlling the vernacular Final examination of about 1,100 candidates registered at the local centre, to postpone it at short notice has been kept down as a result of precautionary measures effectively organised by the City Municipality.

Not only were schools and cinema houses closed as soon as 7 persons had developed unmistakable symptoms of meningitis, but the keepers of hotels and restaurants in the city were also directed, on pain of their establishments being temporarily closed down, to keep them scrupulously clean and to disallow more than 10 customers together for more than 10 minutes.

The Government's decision to place the "Seva Dal Mandir" at the disposal of the City Municipality to be utilised, if need were, as a special ward for the meningitis patients strengthened the hands of the Municipal officials in coping with the situation in a most effective manner.—United Press.

Released From Multan Jail

JULLUNDUR, April 14.

Sardar Bhag Singh Canadian, a prominent Congressman of Bilga, who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for delivering alleged seditious speeches at Litran and Jandiala last year, has been released from the Multan Central Jail after expiry of his full terms.—United Press.

Nepalese Mission To London

NEW DELHI, April 15.

A communique issued by the Foreign and Political Department says: "The statements in the press to the effect that the Nepalese mission to London is conveying honour on behalf of the Maharaja for presentation to the King-Emperor are incorrect. The honour is from His Majesty the Maharajadhiraja and the Government of Nepal." A.P.

WINDFALL FOR MYSORE GOVT.

Schuster Duties Will Balance Budget

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

Thanks to the prevailing high price of gold and as a result of the Mysore Durbar having entered into a contract wiht the Colar Gold Mining Companies on more favourable terms than at present, an increase in Mining Royalty this year is expected to the tune of about 9 lakhs. Added to this, the Mysore Government, hope to get an additinal revenue of 7 lakhs by the imposition of the sugar excise and match excise duties. With 16 lakhs in addition to the normal revenue, the Government, will present a balanced budget for 1934-35.

REVENUE ANTICIPATION.

The Revenue anticipations for the year 1934-35 come to about 366 lakhs and the expenditure will also be provided to an equal amount. The budget, I anderstand, will be a tame one, containing no special features. One gratifying feature, however, will be, the non-imposition of any additional tax.

DEFICIT BUDGET.

The figures for the current year are being collected. The budget for the current year anticipated a deficit of 18 lakhs, but the authorities have been too sanguine in their expectations. Decrease from the anticipated revenue are noticeable under Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps and Railways, while there has been a little increase under Interest and Income-tax. The revised estimates for the current year, which will be presented to the Represntative Assmbly, will show a total deficit of about 22 lakhs.

RELIEF TO MYSORE AGRICULTURISTS

Govt. Rules For Remissions

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

While concurring with the Revenue Commissioner, who opined that although the prices of agricultural produce continued to be low, it is unnecessary on this account to order any general suspension or remission of revenue, the Government have just passed orders, granting remissions of revenue when permissible under the rules and in tracts where there has been widespread failure of crops owing to excessive rains or other special reasons.

Under the concessions now sanctioned, (1) forfeiture of lands for arrears of land revenue will be confined to those survey numbers in a "khate" on which the arrears are known to have accrued, (2) all notice and "Isthihar" fees will be invariably remitted if the arrears are paid before the end of this official year whether the arrears relate to the current year or previous years, and whether the payment is made before or after the sale, (3) where lands are resumed to Government after forfeiture, and the khatedar or other person interested applies for the restoration of one or more of the survey numbers in the "khate" paying the arrears due on such one or more survey numbers, the same might be permitted even if the arrears on the remaining survey numbers in the "khate" are not cleared. This concession, will, however, not be applicable (except in taluks where the Record of Rights has been introduced) to "hissas" of survey numbers.

These concessions will be in force till the end of the current year.

KOLAR GOLD MINES

Mysore Govt. Enters Into Fresh Contract

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, (By Mail.)

The Mysore Durbar have entered into a fresh agreement with the Kolar Gold Mining Companies, for a period of 30 years from 1940. The present contract expires only in 1940. The exact terms of the contract, though not available to the public and the Press, I am informed, are more favourable to the Government. The Companies, are bound to have a lucrative trade, on account of the heavy price of gold. As a mark of gratitude, the Gold Mining Companies, have I understand, agreed to pay the Mysore Durbar an increase in the Royalty from now.

Three Killed In Communal Clash?

PATNA, April 14.

Three persons are reported killed and several injured as a result of a recent communal clash following a dispute over a village mosque at Ramnagar, says the Bhagalpore correspondent of "The Searchlight."—A. P.

GENERAL RAIN IN ASSAM & C. P.

Scattered Thundershowers May Occur In Bihar And Orissa

POONA April 15

Associated with thunderstorms there has been nearly general rain in Asam and East Central Provinces and local rain in Bombay, Deccan and Bengal, while a few showers have occurred in Bihar Chota-Nagpur, east United Provinces, south Hyderabad, and southeast Madras.

A western disturbance is causing cloud in Baluchistan. The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair: quarter of an inch; Cherrapunji, Dibrugarh—two: Silchar, Berhampore—one; Burdwan, Jessore, Dhubri, Narayanganj—half; Sibsagar, Chittagong Ranchi, Naya Dumka—quarter; Raipur, Kanker, Jagdalpur—half Chanda quarter; Belgaum, Gulbarga, Madura—three quarters: Miraj—half; Madras, Bijapur—quarter

Forecast:—Thunderstorm rain will continue to be fairly widespread in Assam and occur locally in Bengal. Scattered thundershowers will also occur in Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces, Deccan, Mysore and Madras Presidency.—A. P.

ELEPHANT RUNS AMOCK

GWALIOR, April 15.

News has been received here of an elephant belonging to the Thakur of Lohar running amock.

At first it damaged the car of its owner which was parked near its place of stabling and afterwards broke several bullock carts and damaged a few huts of Thakur's tenants.

The elephant is reported to be still at large and has caused a panic in the country-side.—United Press.

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REAPPEARANCE OF COTTON BUYING

Basis Of Broach Spot Cotton Firm

OPERATORS AWAIT BANKHEAD BILL

BOMBAY, April 12.

Semi-somnolence still characterises the cotton market state Messrs. Langley and Co.

Last week we commented on the curious consistency with which some factor or other has suddenly made its appearance to check what would otherwise have been a downward trend.

This week such a factor has been the rumoured removal of the six bales clause from the Bankhead Bill. As yet there is no confirmation of the report but it is of some importance as one of the methods by which the bill could be made more effective. America, to an extent much more than is generally realised, is a country of small holdings. To protect those interests the clause was introduced. But, who was to say how many farms would be subdivided, in spite of the absence of any suggestion of joint ownership prior to the passing of this provision permitting the tax free ginning of the first six bales from any one estate? An "estate" might be anything from a county to an acre and, we suspect, a remarkable number would be found to be not larger than the fifteen acres approximately required to grow six bales. The market awaits further news concerning this matter with interest.

FLUCTUATING FORTUNES.

But despite the fluctuating fortunes of the Dies and Bankhead Bills the largest close to close fluctuation in New York has been eleven points, downs alternating with ups with delightful impartiality. And, net on the week, Mays are eleven points lower.

The New York Cotton Exchange Service again reported cloth sales below production and with spinners yesterday selling hedges it seems that they also are not particularly optimistic regarding the immediate future. The fact of the matter is that this looking towards Washington for a succession of constructive impulses has become a habit. When the American Administration cannot, like the conjurer, produce a rabbit from its hat, the market is, temporarily, "in the air." And inventive genius in Washington has been working under a great strain during the last few months.

We are still not convinced that it might not be possible to buy under to-day's rates and would await further developments before making purchases.

The Bombay market began the week on a subdued note with a daily turnover much under normal. There was, however, a marked absence of selling pressure and the reapppearance of buying by one or two prominent bazaar operators together with scattered buying by shippers was somewhat sharply reflected in a hardening Broach rate.

SPECULATIVE BUYING

In spite of the fact that most of this week's buying has been speculative and therefore of less value than hedge lifting against foreign sales with the prospect of the early shipment of cotton out of India, yet the quick response of the market to a litttle encouragement is worthy of note insofar as it emphasises the definite slowing down of crop movement and the resultant easing of pressure on the forward market.

Receipts for the period 6th April—9th April were 19,393 bales ahead of the same period last year due almost entirely to the forwarding of cotton previously held upcountry to avoid payment of town duty. Exports for the same period were 20,675 bales over last year, the figures for Japan, as anticipated, making better reading.

Shipment enquiry, however, is still very disappointing and, except for periodical bursts of activity from Japan, would be negligible. The Continent and Lancashire are particularly quiet and as it is impossible to admit that the parity of Indian cotton relative to Americans is other than favourable the smallness of demand can only be attributed to an absence o fany real confidence in the price level in New York as the index of cotton values generally.

Should the outlook in America clarify to an extent which can allow of the cotton position being judged on its own merits instead of on the constructive or disruptive possibilities of Congress action at some date in the future, then there is a chance of more attention being given to the merits of Indian cotton.

It seems to us that the cotton trade greatly desires a return to three dimensions in thought. Experiments in that fourth dimension are interesting. But they are wearing.

FIRM BASIS.

Meanwhile, the basis for spot Broach remains firm and although the business done on this higher basis is not large we see very little likelihood of any material easing as mills as well as exporters are interested in this cotton in the absence of attractive C. P. 1 style.

There is, of course, a speculative long interest in the Broach contracts but the potential weakness of this factor is offset by the potential strength underlying the fact of so much of the heavy stocks of all kinds of Indian cotton held by shippers being hedged in Broach. Whereas the speculative interests 'might' unload at some time or other the hedges 'must' be lifted.

In easier markets we favour purchases of Broach July/August.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement Of The Affairs Of The Bank, As On The 6th April 1934

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid Up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,22,50,000
Public Deposits	7,89,25,000
Other Deposits	75,65,24,000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	1,33,98,000
Rs.	95,73,47,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	52,86,81,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	6,33,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	4,50,00,000
Loans	2,90,93,000
Cash Credits	16,68,15,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,82,09,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	53,68,000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2,54,65,000
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	47,19,000
Balances with other Banks	15,42,000
	83,55,25,000
Cash	12,18,22,000
a Rupees	95,73,47,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£1,067,400
Advances and Investments in London	£1,607,900
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 118,600
Percentage 14.35.	
Bank Rate 3½ p. c.	

MEMORANDUM.

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits Rs. 23,81,000 Decrease.
Other Deposits Rs. 1,52,79,000 Increase.

ASSETS.

Decrease.
Bank's Investments Rs. 92,15,000
Loans Rs. 1,58,51,000
Cash Credits Rs. 67,18,000
Increase.
Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs. 26,33,000
Cash Rs. 11,27,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Govt. of India Rs. 4,50,00,000
Percentage 14.35.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES

London, April 14.

Chartered Bank of I A & China £16-1/4.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Reg. £137.
P & O Banking Corporation £10-1/2.
National Bank of India £49.
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £112-7/8.
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 £103-1/4.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £66.
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later £79-5/8.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent 1931 or later £91-7/8.
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent 1950/55 £111-3/8.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent £80 1/4.
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 £104-1/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £111.

LONDON GOLD

London April 14.

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6/14/11½

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, April 14.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.
Interest Day to Day Loan unchanged.
Interest 7 days' market loan unchanged.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON

New York April 14

May	11.87
July	11.97
October	12.10
December	12.23
January	12.28
Middlinng Spot	12.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York April 14

May	11.90
July	11.97
October	12.12
Middling Spot	12.04

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York April 14

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports the Continent	2,000 Bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 14

April,	1934		5.98
May,	1934		5.98
June,	1934		5.97
July,	1934	6.02	5.97
August,	1934		5.96
September,	1934		5.89
October,	1934	5.98	55.93
November,	1934		5.92
December,	1934		5.92
January,	1935		5.92
February,	1935		5.92
March	1935		5.92
April,	1935		5.92
Middling Spot			6.31

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, April 14

SAKELLARIDIS.—

March, 1934	
May, 1934	8.27
July, 1934	8.30
October, 1934	8.24
November, 1934	8.25
December, 1934	8.23
January, 1935	8.23
F. G. F. Spot	8.48

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, April 14

BROACH.—

Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.68
Fine (Good Staple)	4.83
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.98

C. P. OOMRA.—

Good No. 1. Staple)	4.73
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.88
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.01

BENGAL.—

Good	3.39
Fine	3.49
Superfine	3.59

SCINDE.—

Good	3.49
Fine	3.59
Superfine	3.69

SEEDS

London, April 14.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton no offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton £9/8/9 Apl/May sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Hull c.i.f. ton £9/5 Apl/May sellers.
Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. ton £11/5 Apl/May sellers.
Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton £9/12/6 Apl/May sellers.
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton £11/8/9 Apl/May sellers.

LINSEED OILS

London, April 14.

Linseed oils naked London per cwt. 17/3 Ap sellers.
Linseed oils naked London per cwt 18/4-1/2 May/Aug. sellers.

LONDON RUBBERS

London, April 14.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb. 5-3/4 sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, April 14.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels 18/- Apl/May sellers.
Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels 18 Apl/May sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels 22 Apl/May sellers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, April 14.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25—
C & F Calcutta, per cwt 6/10½ Apl/May nominal.
C & F Bombay per cwt 6/7-1/2 Apl/May sellers.
C & F Karachi per cwt 6/7-1/2 Apl/May sellers.

COTTON CROP IN THE PRESIDENCY

Gujarat Crop 60 To 80 Per Cent

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following Final Memorandum on the Cotton Crop of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Indian States but excluding Baroda for the Season 1933-34:—

On an average of the five years ending 1931-32 the area under cotton in the territory to which this Forecast relates has represented some 28.5 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

2. The figures given in the present report relate to the varieties of cotton grown in the Bombay Presidency. For estimates of the remaining crop the Baroda Forecast may be referred to for the "Dholera" and "Broach" varieties and the Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras Forecasts for the "Barsi and Nagar," "Kumpta and Dharwar" and "Westerns" varieties. The estimate for the whole crop is available also in the All-India Cotton Forecast published in the Indian Trade Journal.

3. The figures for 1933-34 shown in this Forecast relate to the Cotton Crop sown between April and July 1933 in the case of the early varieties which are grown principally in the Deccan and Sind and to the Cotton Crop sown in August-September 1933 in the case of the late varieties which are grown chiefly in Gujarat and Karnatak.

(Estimate up to 30th March 1934)

AREA.

The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of cotton as follows:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Indian States. Acres.
Bombay Presidency		
Proper	3,602,000	2,222,000
Sind	486,000	15,000
Total	4,088,000	2,237,000

Grand Total 6,325,000 acres.

6.0 and 10.9 per cent. respectively below the corresponding area last year and decennial average at the same date.

In the Presidency proper the area remained stationary in the Deccan but decreased in Gujarat and the Karnatak due to excessive rains in Gujarat and deficient rains in the Karnatak at the time of sowing. In Sind, on the other hand, the area increased appreciably owing to sufficient water supply when the seed was put in the ground. In the case of Indian States there was a decline in area in the Gujarat States partly due to more sowing under other crops and partly to the sowing rains being excessive, while in the Karnatak States the decrease was brought about by the deficiency of the sowing rains. The net result of these factors was that there was a decline of 6 per cent. in the total area during the season under review as compared with the last year as noted above.

SEASON.

The condition of the crop in the Deccan and Sind, where the early varieties of cotton are almost exclusively grown, has already been described in the previous reports when the picking of the crop was in progress or completed. There is, hence, nothing new to add in the present report with regard to the crop in these two Divisions. As regards the late varieties of cotton grown principally in Gujarat and the Karnatak, it may be stated that in the former Division (Gujerat) the crop has now been nearly picked and the estimated yield will be generally the same as that indicated in the report issued in February last except in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts in the north where it appears from the latest reports that the yield will be even lower due to the effects of the January frost being more severe than were anticipated in February. In the Karnatak, since the submission of the last report, the condition of the upland and Dharwar-American cottons has appreciably improved and their picking has just commenced. The Kumpta and Jayawant cottons are late during the season. On the whole, the prospects of the cotton crop in this Division (Karnatak), as the crop stands at present, appear to be rather brighter than what they appeared at the time of the last report, especially in tne Dharwar District.

OUTTURN.

From the latest information to hand regarding the condition of the crop at the time of picking, the yield of the crop may range from 65 to 85 per cent. of the normal in the North Deccan and from 55 to 65 per cent. of the normal in the South Deccan. In Sind, the yield is likely to fall between 65 and 75 per cent. of the normal. In Gujarat as a result of the seasonal conditions described above, the crop may return between 60 and 80 per cent. of the normal in the South but only between 30 and 35 per cent. of the normal in the two districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira in the North. The crop in the Karnatak may return between 65 and 75 per cent. of the normal.

The total estimated outturn works out as noted below:—

Bombay Presidency Proper in British Districts 645,000 bales; in Indian States 596,000 bales.

Sind: in British Districts 156,000 bales; in Indian states 7,000 bales.

Total in British Districts 801,000 bales; in Indian States 603 000 bales.

Grand Total 1,404,000 bales.

7.6 and 0.3 per cent. respectively below the estimated outturn of the actual area in the previous year and the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

Classified by varieties, the area within the Bombay Presidency and its outturn stand as noted below:—

Of the total estimated outturn about 49.5 per cent. may be credited to British Districts and Indian States of Gujarat and the Western India States Agency, 18.9 per cent. to the British Districts and the Indian States of the Deccan, 20.0 per cent. to the Karnatak (British Districts and Indian States combined) and the remainder 11.6 per cent. belongs to Sind.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, April 13.

	Season To-day	This Week	Corresponding Season 1932/33	Corresponding Week 1933	
Total in sight (excluding linters)	10,820	102	11535	111	bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	4455	99	4090	91	,,
Exports from U.S. Ports	6320	43	6370	82	,,
Of which to Japan	1480	2	1328	4	,,
Of which to China	229	—	244	1	,,
Of which to Great Britain	1092	9	1094	17	,,
Of which to Germany	1256	10	1413	31	,,
Stock at New York	—	79	—	198	,,
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	3069	—	4290	,,
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	—	1558	—	1807	,,
World's Visible Supply	—	9388	—	10498	,,
Of which American Cotton	—	7001	—	8638	,,
Forwarded to world's mills, (excluding linters)	10372	268	9701	201	,,
Receipts at U.S. Ports	6934	75	7667	67	,,

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, April 14.

Baroda, Sampson, Busrah.
Varsova, Durkee, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, April 15.

Kohinoor, Dyett, Rangoon.
Jalaputra, William, Rangoon.
Mundra, Parker, Karachi.

LOADING.

Bombay, April 14.

Steamer Risaldar for Calcutta.
,, C|o London for Liverpool.

S S Baroda:—The BISN Co's steamer Baroda arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varsova:—The BISN Co's steamer Varsova arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Kohinoor:—The T M Coy's steamer Kohinoor sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Jalaputra:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalaputra sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Mundra:—The M M Coy's steamer Mundra sailed yesterday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 14.

S S Britannia; Agents Grahams Tdg Co, Ltd., from Liverpool:—35 cases cotton rope, 66 c|s silk yarn, 325 c|s cottons, 80 c|s cloves, 76 c|s accumulators, 700 c|s machinery, 396 c|s tyres, 42 c|s soap, 30 c|s toilet powder, 215 c|s motor-car covers, 27 c|s tiles, 150 c|s newspapers, 116 c|s nails, 126 c|s stoneware jars, 20 c|s beer, 389 c|s wagons, 50 c|s whisky, 80 c|s China clay, 150 c|s glassware, 74 c|s bedsteads, 62 c|s screws, 97 c|s roofing compound, 646 bundles galvd. sheets, 113 bdls steel rivets, 264 bdls steel, 110 drums lub. grease, 410 drums chemicals, 95 dms. paint, 36 dms lub. oil, 36 dms. dyes.

From Glasgow:—386 bundles steel rivets, 402 bundles steel bars, 55 bundles steel joists, 120 bdls steel strips, 651 bdls steel sheets, 50 pls newspapers, 40 c|s nails, 85 als, 227 c|s tyres, 65 c|s Congole-c|s wine, 459 c|s whisky, 115 cases um, 79 c|s cottons, 108 cases cotton thread on reels, 106 c|s cisterns, 180 drums coal pitch, 250 dms disinfectant fluid, 1508 plates spelter, 410 bundles tubes.

From Alexandria:—387 bales cotton.

S S Alipore; Agents M M and Co., from Osaka:—42 cases cycle-parts, 51 c|s cotton piecegoods, 200 bags borax, 55 cases crucibles, 411 c|s nails, 260 c|s rayon yarn, 810 c|s glassware, 6 c|s gramophones, 20 c|s tinware, 20 c|s rayon piecegoods, 40 casks chemicals, 94 cases cotton yarn, 87 c|s cotton shirting, 30 c|s silk yarn, 35 c|s rubber goods, 36 c|s umbrella goods.

From Kobe:—90 cases celluloide goods, 115 c|s cotton and rayon mixed piecegoods, 225 c|s cotton piecegoods, 170 c|s cotton and art silk mixed shirting, 87 c|s porcelain ware, 19 c|s umbrella ware, 142 c|s canvas shoes, 30 c|s sulphur, 600 bags chemicals, 160 c|s glassware.

From Shanghai:—50 bags sugar candy, 50 c|s milk, 20 bales blankets, 106 packages tea.

From Canton:—200 bundles cassia, 75 bales raw silk, 23 c|s palm leaf fans.

From Singapore:—519 pieces planks, 89 bags damar batu, 944 bundles rattans, 150 cases sandalwood, 890 bags sago flour, 205 c|s pine apples, 1383 bags betelnuts.

From Penang:—467 bags betelnuts, 394 bags pearl tapioca, 488 cases benzoe.

From Colombo:—65 casks tallow, 101 bales mattress fibre, 27 H|c tea, 120 bags charcoal, 2678 bags copra.

S S Fairfield City; Agents M M Co., from New York:—434 bundles pipes, 580 bags dextrine, 1396 bgs starch, 104 cases batteries, 120 c|s auto-parts, 372 c|s H lamps, 100 c|s cotton piecegoods, 183 c|s motor cars and parts, 60 c|s bag lining, 80 c|s fertilizer, 68 c|s medicine, 58 c|s bromo paper, 56 c|s machinery, 31 c|s cotton twine, 27 bales 2nd hand clothing, 694 bales newspapers.

From Port Arthur:—125 drums lub. oil.

From New Orleans:—100 bales cotton.

From Galveston Texas:—630 bls cotton.

From Houston Texas:—300 bales cotton.

EXPORTS.

S S Durenda, for Havre:—300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 70 bags plantago seed, F F Campbell and Co; 58 bags turmeric, R S Tata and Co.

For Dunkirk:—330 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co; 56 bales cotton raw, Ralli Brps.

For London:—50 bags soap stone powder, Shaw Wallace and Co.

For Hull:—40 drums groundnut oil, H V Oomerbhoy; 2566 bags myrabollum, C Jivanlal and Co; 3999 bags castor seed, R Ratilal and Co; 200 bags soap stone powder, Shaw Wallace and Co.

S S Burdwan, for Havre:—55 bales cotton raw, A H Diab.

For London:—82 cases bristles, 27 bags henna leaves, D Abraham and Sons; 58 bags turmeric R S Tata and Co; 58 bags turmeric, A Virji and Co; 116 bags turmeric, A P Gupta; 12 cases fish mows H A Mohmad and Co.

S S Britannia, for Liverpool:—114 bales wool raw, R Virchand & Co; 15 bales wool raw, A L Hassam; 60 bags turmeric, S M Rajgor & Co; 1280 bags myrabollum, H Radheshyam; 667 bags groundnut oil cakes, K Devchand and Co; 8148 bags groundnut oil cakes and 990 bags masoor, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—60 bags turmeric, S M Rajgor and Co.

For Valencia:—62 bags rapeseed, T S Thadani and Sons.

S S Oldham, for Philadelphia:—800 bags myrabollum, H Odhavji.

S S Maur, for Melbourne:—123 bags myrabollum, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Kaisho Maru, for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co; 600 bales cotton raw, Kotak and Co; 600 bales cotton raw, V Ladha and Co; 200 bales cotton raw, N Nagsi and Co; 100 bales cotton raw, R Rawji & Co; 200 bales cotton raw, N Manilal and

For Yokohama:—25 tons tin scrap, Faiz and Co.

S S Alipore, for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ld, 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co; 300 bales cotton raw, K Shivji and Co; 300 bales cotton raw, Bruel and Co.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton raw, Breul and Co.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 14.—

T.T. London on New York, opening rate	5.15
T.T. London on New York, Closing rate	5.15-7/46
T.T. London on Paris, opening rate	78.03
T.T London on Paris, Closing rate	78.03

New York—April 14.

T.T New York on London, Opening rate	5.15-3/8
T.T. New York on London, Closing Rate	5.15-5/8

Liverpool—April 14.—

Liverpool cotton opening May	6.02
Liverpool cotton closing	5.98

New York—April 14.

New York cotton Opening May	11.84
New York Cotton, Closing, May	11.87
Broach July/Aug (Expectation)	Rs. 203/-

LONDON SILVER

London April 14.

Silver—Market quiet.
Spot 20-3/16.
Forward 20-5/16.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, April 14.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/8.

LONDON METALS

London April 14.

Market—closed.

It is alleged that currency notes to the value of Rs. 200 sent in an insured cover by Rev. Father Purel of Pondicherry to another reverend gentleman was not delivered to the addressee and has been recovered from the Acting Post Master of Irudiamputtu village.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, April 13.

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet during the week under review, offtake being on a moderate scale. Ready prices on the whole declined by about 2 annas per cwt. and forward prices were also lower by about an anna than last week. Business worth reportable was of 500 tons Java March-April Shipment cif Malbar coast at about Rs. 4/6. Demand for spot sugar was rather slack. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java Ready Rs 14/4 and Rs. 16/12.
February Rs. 4/5 and Rs. 4/4
March Rs. 4/4/6 and 4/3/6.
April-May Rs. 4/4/3 and Rs. 4/3/3.
July-Sept. Rs. 4/5/6 and Rs. 4/5.
African Ready Rs. 14/3 and Rs. 14/2.
Britania Ready Rs. 16/13 and Rs. 16/12.
Britania Refined Rs 14/10 and Rs. 14/8.
Swadeshi Sugars Rs. 13/12 to 14/7/6 and Rs. 13/10 to Rs 14/6/6.

Foreign Markets:—New York ruled easy during the week London Terminal market is reported to be unchanged. Java remains unaltered at F. 4.10 without any important business reported. Java crop for 1935 is estimated at about 4,60,000 tons, as against 600,000 tons estimated for 1934.

Arrivals:— S. S. Fusijama and S.S. Subedar arrived during the week with about 12,000 and 6,500 bags of Java Sugar respectively. S. S. Nizam is expected to arrive on about the 16th instant with about 12,500 bags of Java Sugar.

Stocks and Offtake:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 75,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 4/5/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment February Rs 4/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 4/3/6 per cwt F.B.H
Shipment April-May Rs. 4/3/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 4/5 per cwt. F.B.H.
African Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/2 per cwt.
Britania Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/12
British Refined Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/9 per cwt.
Swadeshi Sugar:—
Birla Mill Rs. 14/2 per cwt.
Keshar Sugar Factory Rs. 14/6/6 per cwt.
Sarya Sugar Factory Rs. 14/2 per cwt.
Dourala Sugar Works Rs. 14 per cwt.
Pilibhit Mill Rs. 13/10 per cwt.
Cawnpori Gutaia Mill, Rs. 20/10 per six mds.

Tone:—Steady.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1934

DR. ANSARI & SWARAJ PARTY CONFERENCE

Says, Decisions Will Be Placed Before A. I. C. C. Meeting

NEW DELHI, April 15.

Interviewed by the "United Press", regarding the news published in some papers that the meeting of the Swarajya Party would be held simultaneously with the meeting of the A.I.C.C., Doctor M. A. Ansari made it clear that the Swarajya Party would hold its meeting on May 2 and 3, to chalk out its programme and arrive at its decision, before the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee is held, in order that this may be placed before the A.I.C.C., if and when a meeting of that body is held.—United Press

DR. KITCHLEW ON SWARAJ PARTY

Prefers Constructive Work

AMRITSAR, (By Mail).

Interviewed by the Press representative, Dr. Kitchlew expressed reluctance to give his opinion in the matter of Council entry, as he said he had seldom taken any interest in legislatures. In his opinion no useful and practical purposes could be served by going into legislatures, though there may be some change in their atmosphere.

Pressed to give his opinion about the revival of the Swaraj Party he thought that no useful purpose could be served by diverting people's attention from the constructive work to legislatures. At present he did not find in the Swaraj Party any eminent personalities like the late Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. C. R. Das or Lala Lajpat Rai. He himself had faith in practical work. In a way he liked Mahatma Gandhi's blessings, since it would clear the field for those who wanted to work for the country and they would realise their true strength. He visualised the danger of causing a set back in the political life as some people in the contesting elections would put a cloak of nationalism, but inwardly would pamper to communal sentiments of the people. His view was that all should do practical work leaving aside questions of offices and parties. He himself had decided not to accept any office for three years. It was his desire that young men should come out into fields of various organisations, such as the Kirti Kisan Party and the Naujawan Sabhas, which should formulate a joint programme.

He had consultations with leaders of the various parties. If circumstances were favourable he would devote his attention to the organisation of peasants.

Asked about the Muslim League resolution regarding the Communal Award, he said that he was not prepared to accept any compromise without joint electorates. But if the Congress adopted it, under no circumstances could he sacrifice joint electorates.

In conclusion he said that the Congress as a body would not accept the Council entry programme though it would not place obstacles in the way of the Swarajists or those who wanted to work outside the fold of the Congress. The Swaraj Party should have the same status as it had during the time of Pandit Motilal Nehru.—Associated Press.

Satyamurti On A. I. C. C. Meeting

MADRAS, April 14.

Replying to Dr. Ansari, Mr. Satyamurthi has wired that the Swarajist Conference may be held at Ranchi and he has no objection to calling an A. I. C. C. meeting, if legally permissible.—A. P.

GRIEVANCES OF CUTCH HARIJANS

Mr. Bhima's Appeal To State Subjects' Conference President

BHUJ, April 14.

A representation has been addressed to Seth Surjeebhai Vallabhdas, President-Elect of the fourth Session of the Cutch State Subjects Conference to be held here on April, 28, 29, and 30, by Mr. Ladha Bhima, a Harijan leader of Khombhadi, plaintively appealing to him not to come to the conclusion that the Harijans of Cutch have no grievances in respect of forced labour, civil disabilities, illiteracy, and the like, because they are not ventilated in the press or from the platforms.

Many and various are the handicaps to which they have from time immemorial been exposed. The President and other Office bearers of the Conference are consequently requested not to allow their judgment to be warped.

Finally they are urged to place themselves in touch with the officer-bearers of the Cutch Harijan Seva Samiti of Bhuj to acquaint themselves with the innumerable petty pin-pricks to which the Harijans in the Cutch State are being condemned by the touring State officials and the resident caste Hindus in all walks of life. —(United Press.)

SUCCESSFUL SIND HARIJAN CONFERENCE

Scholarships Offered For Higher Education

HYDERABAD, (Sind) April 14.

The Sind Harijan Conference which was held at Talhar was a huge success.

Thousands of Harijans had come to participate and took active part in the proceedings.

Several resolutions in connection with the opening of private wells and temples were passed. The President exhorted the Harijan brothers to learn cleanliness and abstain from taking intoxicants and carrion. He advised them to settle their disputes and avoid law courts.

The Conference decided to open some schools for them and offered several scholarships for higher education.—(United Press.)

DETENUS LOSE WEIGHT IN JAIL?

DAMOH (C.P.), April 15.

Suresh Chandra Das of Dacca one of the four Bengali detenus confined in Damoh Jail was transferred last afternoon to Rajamundry Jail, Madras.

He will be replaced by Surendra Mohan Ghosh another detenue hailing from Mymensingh so long confined in Rajamundry jail.

Both the detenus are reported to have lost 17 and 24 pounds in weight respectively since incarceration.—United Press.

JIRO SATOH'S LEGACY

Letters To His Friends Which Reveal His Mental Agony

LIGHT ON HIS LOVE AFFAIR

COLOMBO, April 14.

That Jiro Satoh, the Japanese tennis champion, had left behind him ten letters to Japanese friends and relations the contents of which would best reveal the mental agony of the dead player just before his tragic end, was what the "United Press" gathered on board the "Hakone Maru" when it arrived in Colombo.

HIS LAST VOYAGE

On the night in question, about 9 o'clock a party of passengers on deck saw a shadowy form swooping down seawards. The little party wondered what it might have been and forgot the incident. Little did they know that the shadowy form was the great Japanese player going his last journey with no cry or sound to betray him. Later in the night one of the tennis players reported that Jiro Satoh was missing, and a seven-hour search of the sea round about made the tragic fear a reality.

LOVER WITH FIANCEE

Jiro Satoh, before the day of the suicide, had been suffering from some internal ailment and had been frightfully run down. The fact that he was at the time a lover with a fiancee at home whom he was to go back to marry, makes the story more mysterious than ever.—United Press.

"PARLIAMENTS" FOR CEYLON VILLAGES?

COLOMBO, April 15.

There is a movement afoot in Ceylon at the moment to establish village "Parliaments" for Ceylon. The first meeting to support this was held under the auspices of the Mahabellana Puspadana Society at Weeraghawatta.

The speakers touched upon the special needs of the villagers, and advocated the organisation of a Village "Parliament" for each village where the residents might consider matters of common interest and put forward united and organised efforts to control their own affairs until they made themselves self-independent. —United Press.

BURGLARS BUSY IN JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, April 15.

Two daring burglaries were committed within a fortnight, one in the Sessions Judge's Bungalow and the other in Captain Martin's Bungalow, where cash and jewellery worth about Rs. 2,000 were stolen.

Yet another burglary was committed early this morning at Flag Staff House, residence of Brigadier Mr. C. G. Ling, Commanding 10th Infantry Brigade, Jubbulpore.

The Brigadier was sleeping outside with doors open when the burglars forced their entry into the bungalow and decamped with cash, jewellery and war medals worth about Rs. 2,000.

Police investigation is proceeding vigorously.—United Press.

ROBBED BY SADHUS

GURDASPUR, April 13.

An interesting report as to how three simple minded villagers were relieved of their belongings by a batch of Sadhus is reported from Nagrota Bagwan, district Kangra.

It is stated that the victims who had gone there to attend a fair were given some intoxicant along with some "parshad" by Sadhus at night.

The Sadhus disappeared after robbing them of the valuables. —United Press.

POLICE FIRE ON ARMED GANGSTERS

One Dacoit Killed And Another Arrested

KARACHI, April 14.

News has been received here of a fierce encounter between a police party and a gang of dacoits armed with deadly weapons in the Larkhana District, in which one of the dacoits was killed and another arrested. The rest, however, managed to escape covering their retreat with gun fire.

It is reported that the desperados were on their way to raid the village of Ratodera in Larkhana district when they were challenged by the police party. In the encounter that followed shots were exchanged and it is stated one of the dacoits were killed and another arrested.

Vigorous investigations are proceeding.—A.P.

"INEQUITABLE ARRANGEMENT"

Dissenting Minute To Committee's Report On Excise Duty On Matches

NEW DELHI, April 14.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Satyen Mitra, Pandit Satyen Sen and others have appended a note of dissent to the report of the Select Committee on (Matches) Excise Duty Bill, objecting to the States' sharing in the revenue from the proceeds of the Excise Duty.

They point out that all the States having match factories within their terrritories have not yet consented to enter into an agreement with the Government of India, to pay, into a common pool, the proceeds of the Excise Duty which they may collect from the States. Moreover, such States, when they enter into an agreement, are to receive back the amount calcilated on a population basis.

The dissentients hold this to be a very inequitable arrangement as the standard of living in British India is different from that in Indian States, and the consumption of matches must be greater than the population ratio in British India.

Those States, which have no match factories, are also going to be allowed to enter into an agreement and get their proportionate share of Excise Duty from the very start.

The result of this will be that every State, big or small, will have the privileges of sharing excise duty on matches.

Under the proposed plan of Federal Government, excise to be collected from the units of the Federation has been considered to be the most valuable source of revenue to the Federal Government. If the States are now given the privilege of sharing in the Excise Duty it will be difficult to get them give this up for the benefit of the Federal Government.

Dissentients prefer that the Excise Revenue from matches be confined to British India and suggest that measures be devised to stop the import of matches from Indian States into British India. —United Press.

MIDNIGHT SURPRISE FOR GOLDSMITH

Arrested With Wife For Alleged Manufacturing Coins

CHAWKWAL, April 14.

The news of a successful raid by the police in the house of a gold-smith at dead of night comes from village Dhakam two miles from this place. It is said the police received information and managed to raid it in the late hours of the night.

The goldsmith who, it is alleged, was busy manufacturing coins was surprised by the sudden appearance of the intruders. Some counterfeit coins and melting pots were also found on the spot. The police effected the arrest of the goldsmith and his wife and the couple were brought to the police station at Chakwal. —United Press.

POSTAL ENQUIRY

Immense Task Before Committee Working In Two Groups

NEW DELHI, April 14.

The Postal Enquiry Committee has been holding daily sittings under the Chairmanship of Mr. M. I. Pasricha.

It is understood that the Committee at present is engaged in the task of framing issues on which a questionnaire will be drawn up. For this purpose the Committee divided itself into two groups, one of which proceeds shortly to Lahore and the other will work in Delhi area. Both the groups will see the actual working of the postal system all along the line.

Thus they will see the working of the village postal system, extra-departmental agent, departmental branch office, suboffice, headoffice, inspectors office, Divisional Superintendent's Office, Circle Office, deadletteroffice and the postal stock depot. This inspection will enable them to judge the existing method of work and see where the procedure could be simplified. And as postal procedure is uniform throughout India the inspection of offices in North India would serve the purpose of framing the main issues.

FRAMING QUESTIONNARE.

The Committee is expected to reassemble at Simla about the first week of May for the purpose of framing the questionnaire. This questionnaire will be sent to service unions and heads of circles and witnesses will be called later. There will also be supplementary questionnaire dealing mainly with the purely administrative problems. While committees headquarters will be at Simla and Delhi. Its members would be touring various parts of India and would among other stations visit Calcutta, Bombay and Madras to discuss certain issues on the spot with the administrative authorities.

The task the Committee is facing is so immense that some months must elapse before the committee would be expected to review the material collected and to formulate their plans for such administrative changes as would conduce to efficiency and economy in running the department.—A. P.

HITCH IN AGREEMENT PERSISTS

NEW DELHI, April 14.

Enquiries made by an Associated Press representative at the Japanese Delegation office show that His Excellency Sawada has provisionally arranged to sail for Japan from Bombay on 25th April, and that with him some of the delegates might return to Japan.

It appears that a slight hitch over a matter of detail in the Trade Agreement involving, however, an important point of law has been felt almost since the middle of January. This has not been overcome yet, partly because of Sir Joseph Bhore's pre-occupations in the Legislative Assembly over many Tariff Bills, besides Railway and General Budgets, and partly because of irequent correspondence felt necessary between Delhi and London.

The Japanese delegation is not quite confident that the hitch will be removed in time, and there is, therefore, every likelihood of H. E. Sawada and a few at least of his delegation in that case proceeding to Simla. Members are anxious to return to Japan at the earliest possible date.

Another factor tending towards further delay is that Sir Joseph Bhore is leaving Delhi on 17th April, for Bangalore, and will return to Simla on 2nd May. So, even if the slight Legal difficulty now experienced is solved, on the expert advice of the Law Officers of the Crown within a few days, the formality of initialling the Agreement will wait till Sir Joseph Bhore's return to Simla. In these circumstances the prospect of the Japanese Delegation revisiting Simla at the end of April seems certain.—A. P.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA WAXES FURIOUS

Hurls Thunderbolts At Gandhiji, Congress And All Alike

Sweeping attacks and trenchant criticisms of Congress policy under Gandhiji's leadership marked Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's lecture on "The Delhi Decisions and After" which was delivered at a public meeting held on Saturday evening at the premises of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Bombay.

Acclaiming the Delhi decision as the "best news for many months," endorsing, as he claimed, the very views he had for the last 3 years been submitting before the public, Mr. Mehta characterised it as "a political decision of a momentous character which would end the stalemate in the country."

"LET'S DO SOMETHING."

"The present stalemate is worse than anything and even if we do wrong let us still do something, might almost seem to be the feeling in the country" declared Mr. Mehta in opening the lecture. He welcomed the decision as it would enable the Nation to pursue a forceful policy that will "cry halt" to Government's reactionary moves in the Legislature.

It was a matter for regret that for the last 4 years the Government was "allowed to entrench its position by the use of reactionaries in the Legislature," and had it not been for the "short-sighted" boycott policy of the Congress regarding the Councils, the communalists and reactionaries might never have been allowed so much power even by the Government. Had it not been for the Congress Boycott, the White Paper might have been bettered and in the Legislature, the Exchange Ratio and the Reserve Bank, the Budget and Tax proposals, the Railway Board, the Mody-Lees Pact and other unholy Pacts, including the Ottawa Pact, and the Ordinances might not have been allowed to be enacted without serious opposition from the public.

THE RIGHT PLACE.

The speaker then criticised the above reactionary legislative acts and pointed out in relation to the Ottawa Pact how Italy was reacting to India's trade pacts, and how British exporters were getting the best portion of the import trade in India. The Railway Board was to form the trust on behalf of British jobbers, capitalists and bondholders while 3rd class passengers would be penalised with the charges. The Reserve Bank was reserved for the British Bankers who were really the greatest exploiters in the world. The Mody-Lees Pact was detrimental to the Mill Industry in India. While the tax on matches was put into effect immediately, the postal relief was to begin only in April.

"The White Paper constitution is forged behind our back and it is time that protesting in papers, at Chowpatty sands and Marwadi Vidyalaya, and everywhere except the only place where it is effective should be stopped. The Delhi decision has broken the spell and lifted the scales from the Congressmen. "Only recently some Congressmen said that council entry was inconceivable, but today it is advocated by these very leaders. I am only guessing, but it would seem that Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Munshi between them want to lead Bombay and elbow out Mr. Nariman. Having been rebuffed by Government they have turned to Gandhiji. If only Mr. Nariman's protest was in earnest it is justifiable "for a rebel like me I don't need Gandhiji's permission for advocating the right thing. So far as loyal Congressmen are concerned, Mr. Nariman's protest against Gandhiji's statement is timely."

Criticising Mr. Rajagopalachari's and Gandhiji's attitude in the matter of the Temple Entry Bills Mr. Mehta said that such attitude was "inconsistent" with Gandhiji's views on Council entry Because Mahatmaji commanded the veneration of the masses as nobody else had done or could do, many thought that Gandhiji's blessing was required for every move in politics.

THE NEW PROGRAMME

Mr. Mehta then laid down five questions which he said, the neo-Swarajists woud do well to place before the Nation, namely Unemployment, fall of agricultural prices, Mody-Lees Pact, Ottawa, and the W. P. Constitution. Under the above demands, many of which were economic the Swarajist assault could be successfully made on the Government.

Regarding repressive legislation the heroic fight of the late V. J. Patel in the Assembly in combating the Public Safety Bill was an example to be kept in mind. The speaker was anxious to see that the Swarajists did not play ducks and drakes with the Congress.

NOT A SIN.

But he implored the country not to apologise for advocating Council entry as if it were a sin though he warned that, considering "the conspiracies, intrigues, constitutional limitations, and the packed nature of the legislature with nominated and reactionary members and many other disabilities, the result of the Swarajists' success should not be viewed objectively by early result." Gandhiji, according to the speaker was "a shrewd man who knew what he was about."

THE 14TH POINT!

Mr. Mehta then made a flank attack on Nationalist Muslims whom he characterised "as people who support the Communal Award on 13 points and claim the other point as communal settlement on national lines."

He challenged the Nationalist Muslims to show how they differed from Communalists in essentials. The speaker wanted Muslims to be "real patriots' like Dr. M. C. Chagla.

The speaker gave the meed of praise to Gandhiji. As a "Seer" and "religious idealist" one such could never be found-out in politics there should be some intelligible standard of judgment. One should rather follow the examples of C. R. Das, V. J. Patel and Tilak than Gandhiji who was more a social reformer and seer than a sound political leader.

WANTED ECONOMIC PROGRAMME

Concluding, the speaker made a political prophecy, namely, that "the future lay with the economic radicals. Economic realities will assert themselves and deflect the real courses of events in India." It was time therefore, that an economic programme be accepted by the Congress. The Democratic Swaraj party was only willing to extend their fullest co-operation to the Congress Swaraj party in their Conference at Ranchi, on the basis of the economic programme, over which Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru differed so much. "It is high time that common sense, faith in our country's cause and the fact that the British can never be our friends but will always try to be our masters, should really guide us in our future political fights. Hence I support the Independence Resolution of the Lahore Congress and repudiate the Dominion Status ideal as savouring of the right of British possession of India," concluded Mr. Mehta.

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